The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5545.—VOL. XXXVII. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1856. PRICE SIXPENCE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORTH SHORE STEAM FERRY, Windmill-street, next Macnamara's Wharf. Fares 3d. each person; children under 8 free; saddle horse sixpence.

STEAM TO BALMAIN, from the Gas Company's Wharf every ten minutes.

WATERVIEW DRY DOCK FERRY, BALMAIN.—The hours from the Dock and half-hours from the Parramatta steamer Wharf, calling at Luke's Wharf.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH, THIS DAY, from Phœnix Wharf, at 10 a.m. and 2·15 p.m., calling at Elliott's Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay, each trip, and returning from Ellenville Pier at 11·30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Fares 1s. 6d.; children, 1s.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The favourite steamer BLACK SWAN, from Phœnix Wharf, TO-MORROW (Friday), at 8 o'clock in the morning, and returning from Gosford the same day.
Fares—Cabin, 15s.; Steerage, 10s.

STEAM to KIAMA.—The Kiama S. N. Co.'s steamer KIAMA leaves the Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for Kiama, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 10 o'clock; and leaves Kiama for Sydney every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 1 o'clock p.m.
Fares—Cabin, 15s.; steerage, 7s. 6d.
All freights must be paid in Sydney.

STEAM to KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—The NORA CREINA, THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, 14th, at 8 o'clock. All freight to be paid in Sydney.
Phœnix Wharf.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Vessels to and from SYDNEY and MORPETH.
The HUNTER, William Petley, commander.
The WILLIAMS, D. Harding, commander.
The PATERSON, R. L. Pattison, commander.

		s.	d.
Between Sydney and Maitland, either way,	Saloon.....	12	6
	Fore cabin	6	0
Sydney and Newcastle, "	Saloon.....	10	0
	Fore cabin	5	0

And intermediate distances proportionally.
Arrangements have been made to run omnibuses to and from Maitland and Morpeth in connection with this Company's steamers, clearing passengers to or from Sydney and Maitland, at the above rates.
Freights to or from Sydney and Morpeth 15s. per ton.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.
H.R.N.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street. October 24.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The powerful mail steamship PATERSON, Captain PATERSON, for Morpeth, THIS EVENING, at 10 o'clock.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street, February 14th, 1856.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—Still further reduction of Fares, by the A.S.N. Company's Hunter River Steamers. Passengers conveyed to Maitland, per omnibus, free of additional charge.

		Saloon.	Fore cabin.
Maitland	.....	9s.	5s. 0d.
Morpeth	.....	8s.	4s. 0d.
Newcastle	.....	7s.	3s. 6d.

The COLLGROY, W. MULHALL, commander, THIS EVENING, at 10 o'clock.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A.S.N. Company's Wharf, 14th February, 1856.

STEAM TO TWOFOLD BAY, calling at Broulee.—The A.S.N. Company's steamship TAMAR, C. S. P. CHATFIELD, commander, will be despatched as above THIS DAY, Thursday, at 12 noon.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 9th February, 1856.

STEAM TO WIDE BAY.—The A. S. N. Company's iron Steam-ship WARATAH, P. C. KNIGHT, Commander, will be despatched as above THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at 3 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co's Wharf, 11th February, 1856.

TO SAIL PUNCTUALLY AT 3 P.M.—STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—Passengers and goods landed at the Railway Pier, and conveyed to Melbourne by rail, free of additional charge. The A. S. N. Company's iron clipper steamship TELEGRAPH, J. J. WARNER, commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, 16th instant, at 3 p.m. precisely.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A.S.N. Company's Wharf, 14th February, 1856.
Cargo will not be received after Friday.
Passengers will please leave their names at the booking office before 11, and have their luggage on board before 12 on SATURDAY.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—The T. S. N. Co.'s steamship TASMANIA will leave the Patent Slip Wharf, on SATURDAY, 16th instant, at 8 p.m.
WILLIS, MERRY and CO., agents.

STEAM TO LAUNCESTON.—The fine new iron screw steamer ROYAL SHEPHERD, 300 tons, is expected here hourly, and will return to Launceston immediately.
Saloon passage, £9 9s.; steerage ditto, £5 5s.
☞ Room for only a limited quant ty of freight still disengaged, for which, or passage and further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. READHEAD [illegible] King-street.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooner JANE SOMERVILLE will sail for the above port on FRIDAY next, the 15th instant. The only vessel for Richmond River.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Grafton Wharf, near the Flour Company's Wharf.

FOR KEMPSEY, M'LEAY RIVER.—The well known ketch, EMILY, will sail on MONDAY next.
Apply on board, at Union Wharf; or, to GEORGE COLESON, Market Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The regular trader WILLIAM, H. CAMBOUN, master, will leave the wharf THIS EVENING.
For freight or passage apply at the Phœnix Wharf. All freights payable in Sydney.

FOR MORETON BAY direct.—The favourite regular trader, RAVEN, Captain JOHN BROWN, will be quickly despatched.
For freight, &c., apply on board, or to JOSIAH SLEE, Flour Company's Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY direct.—The A1 regular trader VANQUISH, SCOTT, master, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight, &c., apply on board, or to JOSIAH SLEE, Flour Company's Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The favourite clipper schooner BRILLIANT, WILSON, master, is rapidly filling up at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will sail in a few days.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street. February 6th, 1856.

FOR MELBOURNE direct, to follow the Acacia.—The fine Al schooner, JAMES GIBSON, 134 tons, R. COPPLESTON, master, is now ready to receive cargo at Russell's Wharf, having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage, having excellent cabin and steerage accommodations, apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR MELBOURNE Direct.—The regular trader ELIZABETH, NOON, master, is now ready to receive cargo, and having a large portion engaged, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—☞ Landing the whole of her cargo on the wharf. The regular trader SARAH ANN, having the larger portion of her cargo engaged, will be the first vessel away.
For freight, &c., apply to THOMAS STEWART, Sussex-street; or to JOSIAH SLEE, Flour Company's Wharf.

FOR GEELONG, the A1 clipper schooner COILA, Captain EDINGTON, is receiving cargo on board, at the Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, and will have quick despatch.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR GEELONG direct.—The A1 clipper brigantine MARGARET, 143 tons, A. SIMMONDS, master, is now loading. Engagements being already made for more than half her cargo, she will meet with her usual despatch.
WATSON and BIRD, Exchange-corner.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—A regular trader.—The fast-sailing brigantine CHEETAH, 180 tons register, D. JOYCE, commander, will have quick despatch. Has very superior cabin, intermediate, and steerage accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to Captain JOYCE, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR KIAPARA.—The Aberdeen clipper barque PRINCE OF WALES, NOLAN, commander, having superior accommodation for passengers, will sail for the above port on TUESDAY next.
For freight or passage apply to Captain NOLAN, on board; or KIRCHNER and CO., agents, Wynyard-street.

FOR OTAGO direct.—The fine fast sailing Brig THOMAS AND HENRY, THOMPSON, Master, 235 tons register, will be despatched for the above portion or before the 24th instant.
For freight or passage, having unrivalled accommodation, apply to A. MOSES and SONS, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR NAVIGATOR ISLANDS, via NEW CALEDONIA and FEEGEES, should sufficient inducement offer.—The first-class clipper brigantine NIGHTINGALE, MILLER, master, will load at Grafton Wharf, late Pusey's, and sail for the above ports in a few days.
For freight, apply to WATSON and BIRD, Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.

CONTENT for OTAGO and PORT COOPER, clears at the Customs, THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to pass entries and send in bills of lading for signatures by noon. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The first-class Brig SPORTING LASS, Captain GRILLUM, will commence loading THIS DAY, at the Commercial Wharf, King-street, and having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will be despatched in a few days.
Apply to RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The copper-fastened and coppered American ship MONSOON, Captain WILLETT, will sail on or about the 25th instant.
For light freight or second cabin passage only apply to MERRILL and LEAVITT, 213, George-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The FRANCES, Captain STEBBY, will sail on the 15th instant.
For freight or passage apply to WASS, BROTHERS, New Pitt-street; or to the Captain, on board.
Two cabin berths disengaged.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR TAHITI direct.—The brigantine SOPHIA, HAYWARD, master, is now loading at Smith's Wharf, and will positively sail in a few days; has good cabin accommodation.
For freight or passage apply to M'ARTHUR and ATKINSON, 84 and 86, Pitt-street.

FOR MANILA.—The fine Al Dutch barque CAPELLA sails positively on the 20th instant. The Captain is open to arrange for light freight from Manila, also for freight and passengers from here.
Apply to GERRAULET, REUBENS, and CO., agents.

PASSENGERS TO FRANCE OR ENGLAND.—The French clipper ship GERTRUDE, of Dieppe (two hours from Paris, four hours from London), Captain GODON, will sail about the 10th February, has only a few berths to dispose of, for which early application is requested. Having brought the news of the fall of Sebastopol before the royal mail, she has proved herself a very fast ship, and offers comfort and speed.
Apply to VIAL, D'ARAM, MILLIERE, and CO., Wynyard-st.

FOR LONDON.—The new ship LA HOGUE is now receiving cargo at the Circular Quay. Shippers will be pleased to make their arrangements at once. Has still one cabin and a few steerage berths disengaged, for which intending passengers are requested to make early application to SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO., Macquarie-place. Sydney, 29th January, 1856.

TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.—The splendid new Al clipper ship LIGHT OF THE AGE, 1287 tons register, JOHN WILLIAMS, commander (late of the Marchioness of Londonderry), is now loading alongside of the Circular Quay, receiving wool, either there or at Marsden and Co.'s shed, Windmill-street, and having already the greater portion of her cargo, will have prompt despatch. Her cabin accommodation is not surpassed by any vessel on the berth, this ship having been fitted up expressly for the passenger trade between London and Sydney. Carries a surgeon. Only a few cabins remaining disengaged; early application is necessary to Captain WILLIAMS, on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1, Margaret-street.
Intermediate and steerage passengers will find the accommodations of this ship very comfortable. Enclosed cabins for families. Carries only a limited number, and most of the berths are engaged.

FOR LONDON.—To follow the Light of the Age. The fine Al Aberdeen clipper ship JAMES BOOTH, 636 tons, ALEXANDER DUTHIE, commander. Made the passage out in 85 days, and offers an excellent conveyance for either cargo or passengers.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Macquarie-street.

FOR LONDON.—A regular trader.—The A1 clipper ship GLADIATOR, Captain JAMES SIM, having now all her dead weight on board and a large quantity of wool alongside, may be counted upon for quick despatch, and is one of the best conveyances now offering for either passengers or cargo. Her cabin accommodations are well known to be superior and comfortable.
Apply to Captain SIM, on board, at Messrs. Campbell's Wharf; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

FOR LONDON.—The Al fast-sailing ship OLIVER CROMWELL, Captain A. ALEXANDER, one of the celebrated Aberdeen clippers, launched from the same yard as the Maid of Judah and Walter Hood, and in every respect an equally good vessel. She will be promptly despatched, full or not full, and is a very superior ship for either goods or passengers. The accommodations for the latter are more than usually lofty and comfortable.
Apply to Captain ALEXANDER, on board, Circular Quay, or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

FOR LONDON, the first-class frigate-built ship PLANTAGENET, 866 tons, SAMUEL A. HATFIELD, commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. This vessel has first-rate accommodation for cabin passengers only.
Apply to the Captain, on board; to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT; or J. B. METCALFE.
N.B.—Passengers are invited to inspect the accommodations of this fine ship, at Campbell's Wharf.

FOR LONDON.—The splendid Al 13-year clipper ship JOSHUA, 804 tons register, J. FOWLER, commander, is now receiving cargo at the Steam Press, at the Circular Quay. This fine vessel is well known in the Port Phillip trade for her rapid passages, has excellent cabin and intermediate accommodation, and carries an experienced surgeon.
For freight or passage apply to RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street; or to L. and S. SPYER, and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

FOR LONDON direct.—The new Al clipper-built ship EUROPA, 800 tons, W. J. ARIAANS, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. Intending passengers would do well to inspect her superior and roomy accommodations, having poop 75 feet in length; she also takes a limited number of intermediate passengers.
For freight of wool, or passage, apply to Captain ARIAANS, on board, in the Cove, near the Circular Quay; or, to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FRENCH CLIPPER GERTRUDE.—Having all her cargo on board will be shortly dispatched. Has only one large after cabin disengaged—preferable to a first-rate accommodation for a married couple, or a family. Early application is necessary.
Apply to VIAL D'ARAM, MILLIERE, and CO., Wynyard-street.
[illegible] OF GRAND[illegible] to sail for the world, the Al fast sailing brig UNI, Capt. LAMBERTHO, of 300 tons burthen, now at Newcastle, discharging, will be ready for sea on the 5th February.
Apply to D. N. JOUBERT, Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the fine barque BELLA VISTA, of 250 tons burthen, and ready for sea. Apply to MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., Macnamara's Wharf.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, the Al brig WORKINGTON, 184 tons register, SCAPLEHORN, commander.
Apply to the Captain, on board, Woolloomooloo Bay; or W. J. DYER, Queen's-place.

FOR SALE, the fine American brig CLARENDON, 172 63-95 tons register, 120 tons burden. She was fully coppered in Sydney in July last year, and is now in first-class repair. She has just landed a cargo of sugar from the Mauritius, without any damage. For particulars, apply to the Captain on board, in Woolloomooloo Bay, or to J. GRAFTON ROSS, Secretary Colonial Sugar Refining Company. Offices, 158, George-street.

BRIG GEMINI, from HAMBURG.—Consignees by the above vessel will be pleased to pass their entries immediately for Moore's Wharf, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed; and also, that goods, for which entries are not passed when ready to be discharged, will be entered by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the consignees. FRANCK, BROTHERS, and GANS, agents.

FRENCH ship ARTHUO, from Bordeaux.—Messrs. Degrande, Pere, and Fils, of Paris, having failed to signify their intention of not loading this vessel, hence to Bordeaux, within the time limited by their charter party, of date the 16th August, 1855. Notice is hereby given, that such charter party is for SALE, on their account, by tender, to be forwarded to Messrs. ROUD and DAWSON, solicitors, 21, Pitt-street, Sydney, up to twelve o'clock of the 16th instant. She is Al, and may be expected at Willis, Merry's Wharf, Fort-street. Terms of charter-party and all other particulars may be learnt on application to Monsieur A. BESSON, at the French Auction Rooms, Wynyard-street. Sydney, 11th February, 1856.

NEW LIFE BOAT, NEWCASTLE.—Notice is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock of MONDAY, the 18th instant, from persons willing to contract for building a Life Boat for the Port of Newcastle.
Tenderers are requested to forward at the same time plans and a specification of the Life Boat proposed to be contracted for, likewise Models of the same.
Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for new Life Boat for Newcastle."
Tenders must state the time within which it is proposed to complete the work, and at the foot of every Tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons, as sureties, agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract, in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking, in that event, that they will severally execute and deliver at the office of the Civil Crown Solicitor, in Sydney, within fourteen days from the usual notification of acceptance, a Bond to Her Majesty in the penal sum of £100, for securing such performance, otherwise the tender will not be taken into consideration.
The party tendering, or an agent authorised in writing to act for him, is requested to attend at this office, at the time appointed for receiving the tenders, to afford such explanation or information as may be required.
By His Excellency's command,
E. DEAS THOMSON.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 6th February.
No. 56—13. City Commissioners' Office.
Sydney, 13th February, 1856.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock noon, from parties willing to contract for the following works, to be executed in accordance with specifications to be seen at the office of the City Surveyor, viz.:—
The completion of a new wharf and of four new jetties, situated between Erskine and Slip streets, and bounded on the E at by Lime street.
Building sidewalls along the course of the Tank Stream and covering in the same across the line of New Pitt-street, North of Bridge-street.
Laying pipe drains at the intersections of College and Park streets, and covering the same with stone flagging.
The work tendered for to be endorsed on each tender.
The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order of the Commissioners,
CHARLES H. WOOLCOOT, Secretary.

COPIES of the Return to be furnished every five years to the Registrar General by Friendly Societies, under the Act of Council 17th Vict., No. 26, can be obtained on application to the Government Printer. Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11th February, 1856.

ESTABLISHMENT for Young Ladies, 2, Smith's-buildings, Palmer-street, near Liverpool-street. Miss HARRIS has a few vacancies for resident and daily pupils. Private tuition in music.

LOST, a Portemonnaie, containing a £10 Bank of England note and silver. Any person bringing the same to 215, or 217, George-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, a Greyhound Bitch, with chain round her neck, with scar on the rib, about 10 months old. Upon her being returned to Mr. SMITH, Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, a reward will be given.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed from Paddington yesterday, a Bay Horse, four white feet, had winkers on when last seen. Whoever will deliver the same to WALTER KIMBER, opposite the Barrack Gates, will receive the above.

FOUND.—A Gold Brooch. WILLIAM MOORE, Castlereagh-street, South, near Mr. Mitchell's shop.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Under the direction and management of Mr. A. Torning.—FIRST APPEARANCE in Australia of Mdme. ANNA BISHOP
In Flotow's Comic Opera, called
MARTHA; or THE RICHMOND MARKET.
☞ This romantic and beautiful opera has been adapted to the English style, and as an original and scientific effusion of genius has created an unprecedented sensation all through Europe, and lately in the Atlantic cities, where it was received with every demonstration of wonder and delight.
THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1856,
Will be produced (1st time in Australia) Flotow's celebrated romantic and comic Opera, in 4 acts, called
MARTHA; or, THE RICHMOND MARKET.
Translated from the German expressly for Madame ANNA BISHOP; preceded by its original Overture.

Lady Harriet, Lady of Honour to Queen Anne of England, afterwards as Martha, a maid servant	Madame ANNA BISHOP
Nancy, her friend, afterwards as Julia, a maid-servant	Mrs. Guerin
Lyonel, a farmer, recognised afterwards as Lord Derby...	Mr. J. Howson
Plunket, a farmer, foster-brother of Lyonel ...	Mr. P. Howson
Sir Tristam Mickleford, chamberlain to Queen Anne, cousin to the lady...	Mr. Stewart
Judge of the town of Richmond	Mr. Turner
Sourwig, his clerk	Mr. Bruton
John, a farmer	Mr. Kitts
William, a farmer	Mr. Churchill
Molly Pitt } Maids of all work, wanting places	Mrs. Gibbs
Betsy Witt }	Miss Wardo
Polly Smith }	Mrs. Hart

Ladies of Honour, Maidservants, Farmers, Guards, &c., by a powerful Corps of Auxiliaries.
Act 1st—Scene 1st. Palace, with a distant view of Richmond Park; Scene 2. Market-place, Richmond, decorated for an English statute fair, rustic sports and masque. Act 2nd—Plunkett and Lyonel's Farm House. Act 3rd—Royal Park and Lodge. Act 4th—Scene 1st. Pavilion of the Queen; Scene last. Richmond Market! Period, 1710, during Queen Anne's reign. Locale, Richmond, near London.
Owing to the extreme length of the Opera it will constitute the whole of the evening's entertainment. Children in arms will not be admitted. Boxes may be secured every day from 10 to 4. Performance to begin at eight o'clock. Carriages to be ordered at eleven. Prices—Dress Circle and Parquette, 7s. 6d.; Upper Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No half price. No free list except the Press. Conductor, Mr. Paling. Operatic Manager, Mr. F. Howson. Leader, Mr. Gibbs.

MALCOM'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, York-street.—Unprecedented Attraction.—Benefit of the SABLE BRETHREN. Under the distinguished patronage of several families who have signified their intention of being present. THURSDAY EVENING, February 14th, 1856. Programme:—Part 1.—The evening's entertainments will commence with the entrance of Mr. Melville as The Air-Diver of Seville. Mrs. Melville in an entirely new set of equestrianism, as the Fairy Sprite of the Golden Shower. The wonderful performances of the Pony Billy. A Double Act of Horsemanship, by Messrs. Melville and Adams, as The Roman Gladiators. Pas Seul, Mrs. Melville. Part 2.—A new and original programme by the SABLE BRETHREN. An interval—Con. Part 3.—To conclude (by request) with the laughable Extravaganza of JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY. Tickets to be had of the Brethren, at the Adelphi Hotel, York-street, where boxes may be secured. Dress Circle, 3s.; Side Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s. Half-price to the Circle and Boxes at quarter past 9 o'clock. No half price to the Pit. J. MALCOM, manager.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC, Pitt-street.—THIS EVENING, entire change of performance. Admission 2s. Front seats 3s.

THE most fashionable audiences attend EVERY EVENING LENNOX'S pleasing entertainments, at the Royal Polytechnic.

GRAND DAY Performance TO-MORROW, Friday, at the Royal Polytechnic. Doors open at 2 p.m.

GRAND VICTORY BALL at PARRAMATTA.—A Ball on a grand scale, to commemorate the Glorious Victory at Sebastopol, achieved by our brave Allies, will take place on Monday, the 25th instant, in the spacious and splendid room of the Red Cow Hotel, Parramatta. Single tickets, £1 1s., double ditto, to admit Lady and Gentleman, £1 11s. 6d., including Supper, to be had of Mr. APPLEWHAITE, at the Hotel, Mr. MASON, stationer, and at the principal booksellers, &c. Immediate application for tickets is solicited as the number will be limited.

HERR VEIT RAHM, the celebrated Tyrolese Singer and Composer on the Zither has arrived. He has the honor to announce MISS STEAVARD, the celebrated midge soprano.

GIPPS WARD.—All persons who have filed claims to have their names inserted on the Electoral List of the above ward, are hereby required to attend at the Water Police Office, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of February instant, either personally or by their agent, to prove their respective claims. By order of the bench,
BENJAMIN ISENBURG, clerk of Petty Sessions.
Water Police, Sydney, 14th February, 1856.

COOK WARD.—Mr. PLUNKETT'S ELECTION.—A meeting of the electors of this ward favourable to the return of Mr. Plunkett will be held at the Hourigan's, Hand of Friendship, William-street, Woolloomooloo, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, the 15th instant. The chair will be taken at half-past 7 o'clock. Mr. Plunkett will attend, along [illegible]

CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.—Mr. W. REDMAN will hold public meetings in all the towns, commencing with Liverpool, on SATURDAY next, when Mr. Redman will contend for—Civil and religious freedom. The people's right to land. The people's power; their right to exercise it for the common good. The equitable demands. Education; its necessity and importance. The insult of nonincedence, and injustice of the two-thirds clause. The remarkable disposition of the late Legislature to debase the honest laborer and mechanic by unjust and unequal laws. The importance and fairness of assuring occupying public situations in preference to strangers, if equal in education and ability. The absolute necessity of roads, railroads, and bridges. The importance of cheap and certain justice, that the just may not unjustly suffer in the pursuit of right, and that the guilty have no chance of escape.

CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.—Meetings of the friends and supporters of R. S. Ross, Esq., will be held during the ensuing week, in the various townships, as under, viz.: PENRITH.—THURSDAY Evening, 14th, at Kendall's Hotel. WINDSOR.—FRIDAY Evening, 15th instant. RICHMOND.—TUESDAY, 19th instant.
The chair to be taken at each meeting at half-past seven o'clock.

THE HORTICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, by permission of His Excellency the Governor-General, will hold their Autumn Exhibition in the Botanic Gardens, on WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant. All persons, whether members of the society or not, are invited to exhibit. A separate class is set apart exclusively for amateurs, who may also compete in every other class. Exhibitors are requested to send in their exhibits as early as possible, and none will be received for competition after 9 p.m. on the morning of the Exhibition. No prizes will be awarded for the first two subjects in Class 1; nor for any subject in Class 7, but specimens will be received for exhibition. Prize Schedules and Exhibition Rules may be had at the office of the secretary.
By the kind permission of Colonel Bloomfield, the Band of the XI. Regiment will be in attendance at the German Band.
Members and subscribers who have not received their cards of admission are requested to communicate with the secretary.
The Exhibition will close at 6 p.m., when the tents must be cleared, to allow exhibitors to remove their exhibits.
Admission at 2 o'clock. Tickets, 1s. each; children, half-price. Tickets may be had of Messrs. Waugh and Cox, Sands and Kenny, and G. M'Donald, George-street; and Mr. Moffit, Pitt-street.
Omnibuses will ply between Paddington, Glebe, Newtown, Redfern, Woolloomooloo, Fort-street, and King-street, and the Botanic Gardens, from 2 o'clock.
WILLIAM DEANE, Honorary Secretary *pro tem.*, 20, Hunter-street, Sydney.

TURON GOLDEN RIDGE QUARTZ-CRUSHING COMPANY.—In accordance with the resolution passed at the General Half-yearly Meeting, held at the Royal Hotel on Tuesday, the 12th instant, the First instalment on the respective classes of shares will be payable at the Company's office, Exchange Corner, New Pitt-street, on and after FRIDAY next, the fifteenth day of February. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, secretary. 13th February, 1856.

SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The adjourned Monthly and Special General Meeting of the members will be held here, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 o'clock, to elect a member; to resume the discussion of the Report upon the Insolvent Laws; to take into consideration a motion, of which notice has been given, with reference to the formation of a nautical school, and to transact such special and other business, the consideration of which was necessarily postponed at previous meeting. ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary. Exchange Rooms, 11th February, 1856.

COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 29th February instant, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Company's Offices, 158, George-street,—to receive the report of the directors for the half-year ending 31st December, 1855,—to elect a director in the place of Robert Tooth, Esq., who retires by lot, but is eligible for re-election,—and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
Candidates for the vacant seat in the direction are required by the 36th clause of the Deed of Settlement to give notice in writing to the Secretary, at the Company's Offices, 158, George-street, at least fourteen days previous to the day of election.
By order of the Board.
J. GRAFTON ROSS, Secretary.
Sydney, February 13th, 1856.

AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—A SALE of the right to receive advances upon Shares will take place on MONDAY, the 3rd of March next, at half-past three p.m., at the Society's Offices, 231, George-street.
The amount now advanced is £105 per share, the minimum discount having been reduced to £5.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the 13th rule of the Society, a distribution by ballot of unpurchased shares will take place at the Society's Offices, 231, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 18th of March next, at 3 p.m.
Any member giving notice of his desire to withdraw from the Society under the 20th rule, section 1, will be entitled to his nett subscription, and to a bonus in lieu of profits of £40 per share.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that ROBERT TOOTH, Esq., has given the requisite intimation of his being a candidate for the vacant seat in the direction of this Company, to be filled at the Half-yearly General Meeting of Proprietors, on the 29th day of February instant. J. GRAFTON ROSS, Secretary. Sydney, 13th, George-street, 13th February, 1856.

MAIZE THRASHERS.—This machine will thrash 150 bushels a-day. P. HEBBLEWHITE, 100, York-street.

PHILLIP WARD.—CAMPBELL, PARKES, WILSHIRE, and COWPER for Sydney.—A public meeting of the electors of Phillip Ward will be held at the Crown Inn, James Harris's, corner of Botany and Bank streets, opposite the Wesleyan Chapel, THIS EVENING, the 14th February, at half-past 7 o'clock, p.m. The candidates will attend to address the electors.
E. J. HAWKSLEY, honorary secretary.

GIPPS WARD.—CAMPBELL, PARKES, WILSHIRE, and COWPER for Sydney.—A public meeting of the electors of Gipps Ward will be held at Mr. Reech's, the Gas Hotel, Kent-street, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 15th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, p.m. The candidates will attend to address the electors.
E. J. HAWKSLEY, honorary secretary.

WOLLONGONG.—Mr. DE LISSA, the Optician and Oculist, will visit Wollongong for three days only, and will be at Mr. RUSSELL'S, Royal Marine Hotel, on Tuesday, the 19th instant.

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY will open the Church of England School Room, at Paddington, for the regular celebration of Divine Service, on SUNDAY MORNING next, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock. The Rev. THOMAS WILSON, the incumbent, will officiate in the Evening. Service to commence at 7 o'clock.

LOST, in George-street, near the Market, a Cheque on Bank of Australasia for £7, drawn by Moses Moss. Whoever will restore the same to Mr. BULL, wheelwright, George-street South, shall receive 10s. reward.

THE SIGHT RELIEVED.—To those who value their sight, Brazilian pebble spectacles are highly recommended by all the first oculists and medical men of the day, being cut out of solid crystal, are as cold as ice, consequently keep the eyes beautifully cool. To be had, warranted, in gold, silver, and elastic steel frames, at MOSS', 38, Hunter-street.

LATE ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.—*Weekly Dispatch, Home News, Lloyd's News, Illustrated News, The Times, News of the World, Observer, Era, Sunday Times.* PAISEY and FRYER, George-street, near Market-street.

A CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL TUTOR wants 1. Unexceptionable references necessary. Address A. B., box 140, Post Office.

A LADY, well-qualified to impart a sound English Education, with the rudiments of French and Drawing, is desirous of an engagement as Morning Governess to one or more families, or as Teacher in a School. The best references can be given. Address, S.G., No. 27, Elizabeth-street North.

A LADY, residing at Paddington, who is a highly qualified musical instructress, wishes to increase the number of her pupils. Address R. M., Post-office, Paddington.

A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Woman wishes to return to England, and offers her services for her passage. Good references can be given. Address S. C., *Herald* Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Two or Three respectable young Men. Apply 290, Pitt-street South.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—Wanted a competent Assistant, character indispensable. Apply to ABRAHAM ABRAHAM, George-street.

CLERK WANTED.—He must be competent to keep books by double entry, and give satisfactory references. Address W. H., *Herald* Office.

CONVEYANCE Wanted to Queanbeyan for about one ton of stores. Apply to the Colonial Storekeeper, Dockyard, Lower George-street.

COOPERS' FLAGS.—Wanted, 200 bundles. Apply W. SIMMONS, 74, Parramatta-street.

CONVEYANCE WANTED to Mudgee, for about five hundred weight of Stores. Apply to the Colonial Storekeeper, Dockyard, Lower George-street.

FURNITURE DEALERS.—Silver's portable Chest Drawers wanted. Address, H. F., *Herald* Office.

FREE PASSAGE to ENGLAND.—Wanted, by a respectable young English Woman, in consideration of her services in attending upon a Lady, or Lady and children. Address M. B. S., *Herald* Office.

FENCERS Wanted for the Interior. Apply to M. CAFFREY, Bathurst-street.

JOINERS and BRICKLAYERS wanted. Apply at Vauxhall Gardens, Parramatta Station.

LAW.—Wanted, a situation as Conveyancing or Engrossing Clerk. Address R. T., *Herald* Office.

LAND WANTED.—Wanted to PURCHASE, about 30 acres of good farming Land, possessing the advantage of water carriage to and fro. Address LAND, *Herald* Office, stating particulars of price, &c.

MARRIED Couples Wanted; also, a Young Man to make himself useful. Mrs. CAPPS, 15, King-street.

MEDICAL.—A Dispenser is open to an engagement; town or country. K. 66, Lower George-street.

NAVIRE GERTRUDE.—On demande un bon [illegible] GOOLD and HILLING, architects, Lloyd's Chambers.

SLATER WANTED. Apply to W. BOWMAKER, Slater, &c., Devonshire-street, Strawberry Hills.

TO LIME BURNERS.—Wanted, 600 bushels lime. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 100, York-street.

TO WELLSINKERS.—Wanted a man to Sink a Well at Cleveland House. Apply to HILLY, LAMBETH, and MANSFIELD, architects, 27, Pitt-street. February 13, 1856.

TO QUARRYMEN.—Wanted, a Few Hands to work at a long job, on Potts' Point, at a price per perch. Apply to HILLY, LAMBETH, and MANSFIELD, architects, 27, Pitt-street. February 13th, 1856.

TO JOINERS, SADDLERS, &c.—Wanted, to Apprentice a Youth, aged 16 (in-door), to a respectable trade, either in town or country. Address R. K., 176, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

TO SERVANTS.—WANTED, for Otago, New Zealand—
Two Ploughmen
Two Splitters and Fencers
Two Grooms.
Passage Free. Apply between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant. Testimonials required. A. MOSES and SONS, 20, Bridge-street.

TO BUILDERS and others.—Wanted to Purchase a Detached Cottage, containing not less than six rooms, and other conveniences, within a convenient distance from Sydney. Any person having such to dispose of may hear of a purchaser by addressing a letter to X., at Mr. Slopes's, chemist, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

THREE or four Gentlemen can have superior Board and Residence, in a most healthy situation, overlooking the harbour, on moderate terms. Apply to Mr. JOHNSON, 52, Lower George-street.

TEN GENERAL SERVANTS wanted; also, several Cooks and Laundresses, and all kinds of domestics, with good references, which is indispensable, may obtain employment, by applying to J. C. GLUE, 38, Pitt-street.

QUAY BER

CITY ELECTION.—Mr. PLUNKETT'S WARD COMMITTEES.

GIPPS WARD.

P. Hogan	James Conran
Owen J. Carraher	Dr. Mackellar
Thomas Ryan	Daniel Dwyer
W. A. Mountain	John Crowe
John Davis	John Macnamara, Wharf
E. K. Silvester	James Carey
Michael Hussey	Henry Byrnes
T. Shouney	Lawrence Corcoran
J. Shouney	John Cuthbert
Thomas Galbraith	Thomas McInoney
Patrick Freehill	Frederick Rose
James O'Neill	Thomas Lynch
Daniel Tierney	John Neidham
Thomas Rodgers	Richard Wild.

With power to add to their number.
P. HOGAN, Hon. Secretary.

BRISBANE WARD.

F. Gould	W. H. Aldis
W. H. Huskinson	J. Ward
J. Cavanagh	H. Rowland
M. Charlton	B. Mahon
S. Croft	M. O'Neil
M. Moss	U. O'Neil
P. Doyle	J. O'Neil
M. Hayes	W. Armstrong
J. Gillick	James Smith
J. Hassett	W. Brown
J. Ryan	F. Smith
P. Lynch	H. J. Cohen
J. Mulholland	S. J. Cohen

With power to add to their number.
JOHN GILLICK, Hon. Secretary.

COOK WARD.

James Husband	James Taylor
John Thorpe Frost	Denis Guerin
John Murphy	William Creig
John Grant, M.D.	Joseph Carter
Charles E. Langley	William J. Powell
Arthur Poulton	William Chalk
John Molony	Michael H. Landy
Benjamin C. Bradshaw	Edward Gallagher
William H. Galbraith	John Barlow
Richard Creagh	John O'Leffe
James O'Neil	H. Dobson
James Tighe, jun.	Felix Moss
John O'Hehir	

With power to add to their number.
RICHARD CREAGH, Hon. Secretary.

PHILLIP WARD.

Edward Cunnigham	Thomas Molloy
Joseph Hook	Thomas Clune
John P. Barnes	Michael McManeman
Thomas Quigly	John Doran
Richard Brown	Thomas Staunton
Morris O'Neil	John J. Curran
Luke Ryan	William Roack
Cavin Byrnes	Hugh White
John Madden	William Coleman
Thomas Quealey	Patrick Mooney
Patrick Daly	John Mooney
Philip Walsh	William M'Guskin
John Berne	J. Horsey
Henry Harris	William Rutledge
Thomas O'Neil	John Mealy
Cormick Smith	Patrick O'Heir
Thomas M'Guire	Richard Cullen
William Orman	Patrick Cormers
William Roach	Peter Hughes
Michael Dallahunty	Michael McNamarah
Benjamin Green	Thomas Grogan
Cornelius Moran	Francis Timmins
William Costelo	John Sproule

With power to add to their number.
HENRY HYNDES, Hon. Secretary.

PYRMONT BRANCH.

John M'Carthy	Thomas Brody
A. D. Murphy	Philip Holdsworth
John Carr	William Taylor
John Agnew	Thomas Healy
John Radfield, secretary	H. Davis
William Aston	Matthew Byrne
Peter Hutton	Silvester Warburton
George Dewer	—. Allen
David Morris	

With power to add to their number.

BOURKE WARD.

Daniel Egan, M.L.C.	H. Solomon
L. Farrell	S. Davis
A. Collins	Stephen Mullarkey
E. McEncroe	J. Lasham
John Falk	H. C. Jarvis
James Meyerfield	David Creaton
C. Cullen	Lewis Mahen
Robert Willis	Ed. O'Connor
Thomas Collier	G. Allen
J. Pillet	J. Bennett
L. Moss	Dr. Lassus
William Sharp	H. Bachfield
J. Clinton	H. J. Benton
J. Curtis	F. Barkhausen
Robert Smith	T. Cohen
J. Wells	Edwin Beckman
H. Wilson	John Corcoran
J. Row	C. Bowler
E. Row	F. W. Perry
Peter Hoffman	P. M. O'Connor
D. Lynch	W. Hardy
Henry Kyzer	James O'Dwyer
Charles Bath	A. Walker

With power to add to their number.
P. M. O'CONNOR, Honorary Secretary.

MACQUARIE WARD.

John Arkins	D. W. Clarkson
Thos. Moore	Martin Morgison
Thos. Broughton	James Black
Alfred Fairfax	James Gleeson
Chas. H. Haigh	James Cosgrove
David Peden	Wm. Bowers
Patrick Fox	Peter Quirk
Timothy Maher	Nicholas Walshe
Richard Coveny	R. Murphy
John Hughes	John Smith
Thos. Hughes	Morgan Hughes
John P. Egan	Eugene Flynn
Thos. M'Keown	Wm. Brady
John Keane	Jeremiah Moore
John Pearson	Denis M'Encroe
Patrick Mullins	Wm. Dolman
Wm. Beswick	Andrew Lenehan
Jeremiah Canty	Michael Darcy
J. Curren	Richard Cullen
James Brady	J. Jones
J. H. Scrutton	S. Nathan
Wm. Collier	George Martyn

With power to add to their number.
JAMES GLISSAN, Hon. Sec.

Any gentleman whose names have been omitted from the various Committees, can have their names inserted on application to the Secretaries.

R. S. ROSS, J. HART, } Honorary Secretaries.
RICHARD CREAGH, Acting Sec., Central Committee.

TO R. S. ROSS, Esq., of SYDNEY.—Sir,—We, the residents of Liverpool, and electors of the Borough of Cumberland, having heard your political opinions, in public meeting assembled, being satisfied with the sentiments to which you then gave expression, request you to allow yourself to be placed in nomination as our representative in the new Parliament, feeling perfectly satisfied that the interests of this important portion of the colony cannot be confided to better hands; and we pledge ourselves to use our utmost endeavours to secure your return.

C. H. Bayley, J.P.	George Girling
J. H. Atkinson	James Bence
A. T. Faunce, J.P.	Benjamin G. Salmon
Ernest Geerts	John Graney
H. B. Beresford	William Hatton
P. H. Mulholland	James May
J. B. Watson, J.P.	Peter Mantor
Richard Bretherton	Wm. Barrett
David Armstrong	J. T. Taylor
W. H. Eiger	C. M. S. Browne
Alfred Wilson	John C. Brown
John Trott	Joseph Wearne
James Bowles	Stephen Whiteman
Robert Miller	Hiram Quin.

REPLY.

C. H. Bayley, Esq., J.P., J. B. Watson, Esq., J.P., A. T. Faunce, Esq., J.P., J. H. Atkinson, Esq., H. B. Beresford, Esq., and the other gentlemen signing the requisition.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel deeply sensible of the honour you have conferred upon me in the requisition which I have this day received; it will be unnecessary for me in reply to enter upon an exposition of my political sentiments, having already addressed you. Of this you may rest assured, in the event of my being returned as your member, that my time, and whatever abilities I may possess, shall be devoted, not only to the interests of your district and the Cumberland Boroughs, but the colony in general.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
ROBERT SCOTT ROSE.

Sydney, February 11, 1856.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE PASTORAL DISTRICTS OF CLARENCE AND DARLING DOWNS.—Gentlemen,—Having seen stated in one of the newspapers that I am a candidate for the representation of another constituency in the New Parliament, I beg to inform you that such is not the case. Having been elected by you on the last occasion by so large a majority, if at in my bounden duty to place my services at your disposal should you think fit to confer upon me so flattering a mark of your confidence as again to return me your representative, the last in all probability that you will send to the Parliament of New South Wales.

Although representing a pastoral constituency, I shall consider myself the advocate of no particular interest,—the prosperity of the various sections of the community must advance simultaneously. Nothing can be more absurd than the "parrot cry" got up by designing and ignorant persons, that the civilisation and settlement of the country are retarded by the squatters. None benefit more than they do by the growth of an agricultural population around them, and whilst I shall oppose most strenuously any attempt to break faith with the present occupiers of the Crown lands, I shall support every measure that may increase the facilities to those desirous of engaging in agricultural pursuits, of obtaining small farms, at a moderate price, and without harassing delays.

To render the occupation of the fertile lands of the interior profitable and attractive, the means of internal communication must be improved, by maintaining the main thoroughfares in a proper state of repair by the removal as far as practicable of the impediments to the navigation of our rivers, and by the construction of such works as the tramroad proposed by me from the head of the navigation of the river Brisbane to New England, which I trust soon to see in progress, and which, when completed, will speedily place the large agricultural reserves in that district in the hands of a useful productive population.

As the New Constitution has now by law become the constitution of the colony, it behoves every one really interested in the public welfare to lay aside all prejudices, and with honesty of purpose to assist in giving it a fair trial, and subjecting it to the test of time, which alone can point out what alterations are required to meet the peculiar wants of the community; any experiments based only on theories would be unwise and dangerous at present.

In my opinion, local matters are best left to the care of those immediately interested. I shall therefore support the establishment of municipal institutions throughout the colony.

My views upon most subjects being already known to you, I do not consider it necessary to enter into any lengthened statements of them at present, as I shall have an opportunity of answering any questions you may desire to put to me, before the day of election.

I remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,
J. H. HO

TO the ELECTORS of the CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.—GENTLEMEN,—The near approach of the period when the present Legislative Council will be dissolved, and writs issued for the return of members to serve in the Parliament under the New Constitution, renders it a proper time for me to make you acquainted with my intentions. This I am less reluctant to do inasmuch as I am informed that a requisition is in course of signature, calling upon me to allow myself to be put in nomination for the representation of your interests in the forthcoming Parliament.

I therefore take this opportunity of thanking you for the honour you have done me on three several occasions, in returning me as your representative, and for the confidence you have thus been pleased to place in my humble abilities. Should your experience of my past career be such as to justify your confidence for the future, I beg to express, gentlemen, my willingness and anxious desire to serve our common country as your representative in the new Parliament.

You are all aware that, with a large majority of the Council, I felt called upon by a sense of duty to support the Constitution Bill, which has now with some modification become the law of the land.

By that bill I consider very great and important concessions are made to the colony in the management of its own affairs, and which I confidently believe will ultimately tend to the full development of its vast resources.

I must, therefore, candidly state my intentions in the event of my being returned as your representative to support the New Constitution; but, after a fair trial, should any defects become manifest, or improvements suggest themselves, I should always be a party to remedy the former, and to assist in bringing about the latter.

Awaiting another opportunity to express my views and opinions on all matters of general interest,

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, yours faithfully,
WILLIAM BOWMAN.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.—Gentlemen,—At the instance of several of your number, I beg to offer myself as a candidate to represent you in the new Legislative Assembly.

In doing so, however, I assure you I am not actuated by any presumptious, or interested motives, but simply from a desire to be of some use to the boroughs which I now apprise to represent. As an Australian, I shall, if elected, deem it both a pleasure and a duty to devote my best energies for the welfare of this my native land. In making a brief exposition of my views on subjects of public interest, I may advert (in the first place) to the New Constitution, which I believe when revised and modified will prove a great boon to the colony. With regard to education, I am of opinion that there is a great want of efficient teachers, particularly in the remote districts. I am opposed to the withdrawal of religious state support (at least for some time to come), being convinced that clergymen in thinly populated parishes would not be adequately remunerated. Upon the subject of railways, I feel convinced that the country must ultimately derive unbounded benefit from the same, and shall support their extension (wherever practicable) through the length and breadth of the land; without, however, involving the colony.

In matters of general improvement, such as the erection of public institutions, repairs of roads and bridges, together with all other local subjects, I need hardly say, if elected, shall receive my best and most earnest attention. Economy in the expenditure of public money should be studied; at the same time the services of able, and efficient, officers in all important departments should be secured, and I would not, as a rule, advocate the cutting down of salaries. My principles are *civil*. In conclusion, gentlemen, to those amongst you to whom I am unknown I may add (and with pride) that I am a son of the soil—a native of this rising country, the boroughs of which I now aspire to represent—and from my earliest days have been extensively and still am most intimately connected with the staple interests of the colony, viz., grazing and agriculture. Being thus identified with the general advancement of my native land, could I consistently or conscientiously vote against my own future welfare? I pause for a reply—and am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Retreat, January 26th, 1856. DAVID CARL.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE UNITED PASTORAL DISTRICTS of WELLINGTON and BLIGH.—Gentlemen,—Your recent member, Mr. Finch, having intimated that it is not his intention again to solicit your suffrages, I venture, at the request of many of you, to announce myself a candidate for the representation of your districts in Parliament.

I have lived among you for sixteen years, and hold property in your districts. I am not therefore unacquainted with your wishes and wants, and my interests and pursuits are identical. My present pursuits render my residence in Sydney necessary. I shall consequently have the better opportunity of protecting and promoting your rights and interests. The grand impending event is the trial of our new Constitution. I am not wedded to a nominated in preference to an elected Upper House, but am prepared, should experience prove the former to be undesirable, to surrender my present pre-conceived opinions, and to advocate the latter.

Education has no warmer advocate than I. Provision has been already made for the training of our youth in the towns, but it should be the especial duty of your representatives to urge the extension of these blessings to the pastoral districts, and thus prevent the generation now advancing there to maturity from growing up in ignorance and barbarism, but this can only be accomplished under the National system.

The well-doing and well-being of all the colonists are dependent upon the producers, among the principal of whom are the graziers and sheep farmers. The attempted separation of interests which are identical is but the artifice of the pretended patriots, besides which, breach of faith with the squatters would be dishonest, and nothing that is dishonest can by possibility be advantageous.

The Southern and Northern districts have hitherto obtained a most disproportionate share of those advantages which railways, roads, and bridges confer. Your representative should endeavour to prevent the Western Districts from continuing thus to suffer under so very partial and unequal a distribution of the resources applicable to internal communication.

Reserving further explanation until I have the honour to appear before you in person,

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
[illegible]

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE UNITED PASTORAL DISTRICTS OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND HUNTER.—Gentlemen,—I have the honour to announce myself a candidate for the representation of your important counties in the approaching Parliament.

As I may call myself all but a son of the soil, and as one possessing a large stake in one of your counties, I might, perhaps, have solicited your suffrages at an earlier period, had I not hoped that the present crisis would long since have brought into the field a sufficient number of influential proprietors to have enabled you to send three resident members to the Assembly.

As I hope to meet most of you prior to the day of nomination, I shall not at present enter into a lengthy explanation of my political principles, I must, however, say that I am opposed to the nominee system as it at present stands; and also to the two-third clause, but I have no doubt that these portions of the act will undergo a speedy revision.

I am an advocate for unlocking the lands, and thus encouraging a constant stream not only of immigration as labour, but of immigration with capital.

I am in favour of the National system of education.

I should strenuously support State Endowment to the clergy of all denominations.

The present Electoral Act is, I think, capable of much improvement, the qualifications of electors not being defined in a manner sufficiently clear.

As I said before, I hope to meet most of you in the course of a short time, when I shall be happy to answer any questions you may deem it necessary to put to me.

In conclusion, let me say that should I have the honour of being returned as your representative, my time and whatever ability I may possess shall be devoted to your service.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
HOVENDEN HELY.

January 29th, 1856.

REQUISITION from the ELECTORS, SHOALHAVEN, COUNTY of ST. VINCENT, to Lieutenant SADLEIR, R.N., requesting permission to put him in nomination for the Representation of this County in the New Council.

Sir,—We, the undersigned Electors, deeply sensible of your high qualifications to watch over and faithfully represent not only our local but the general interests of the colony, at this most critical moment of our political existence, in order to guard against and avoid the shoals and quicksands which appear to beset the path, and impede the onward course of our political freedom and national prosperity, earnestly and respectfully request your permission to put you in nomination to represent the county of St. Vincent in the ensuing Colonial Parliament; and we pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to use our best exertions, energies, and influence, to ensure your triumphant election.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants.

[*Here follow eighty signatures.*]

REPLY.—To Parker de Mestre, Richard Kemp, James Graham Esqs., and the eighty other electors signing the requisition, Shoalhaven, County of St. Vincent.

Gentlemen,—It was not my intention to have offered myself as a candidate for a seat in the Legislative Assembly under the new Constitution; but it would betray not only indifference to our colonial interests, but to the very flattering request contained in your numerously signed requisition, were I not at once to respond in the affirmative and place my services at your disposal, and in so doing I feel bound to lay before you a summary of my views.

I am opposed to the Nominee basis in the Constitution Act, and to other clauses in the same.

I advocate a liberal system of land management, calculated to invite immigration and to *retain* the same in a settled population; so that every man may have a home.

I am desirous to promote a comprehensive system of education, believing that intellectual advancement, based on moral principle, can alone ensure national greatness. The extension of railroads, formation of roads to the sea coast, so as to diminish land transit, and promote a colonial marine by opening our harbours; the consolidation of our laws, and everything which may facilitate the ends of justice, and the progress of our colonial interests shall have my best attention.

Economy, coupled with efficiency, in our public expenditure, and measures, not men, would be my guiding principle.

Anticipating an early visit to your district, and respectfully soliciting the support of the electors of the county of St. Vincent in their various electoral divisions,

I am, Gentlemen, your obliged servant,
RICHARD SADLEIR.

Sydney, November 28th, 1855.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.—The undersigned beg to call the attention of farmers to the great advantages to be obtained by the growth of Cape barley in the place of English barley.

The great prejudice which has always existed in this colony against the growth of Cape barley for malting purposes having been proved, to a certain extent, groundless, the following manifest advantages may be looked for by the producers of Cape barley in preference to English:—

The grain being of a more hardy nature, the crop is more certain.

The yield is much larger.

It is of quicker growth, and not so subject to shed.

The stalk being straight and strong, is much readier reaped.

It comes off much sooner than winter crop, enabling the farmer to engage his hands previous to the commencement of general harvest, and also giving him an early opportunity of planting maize.

The best month for sowing Cape barley being about June, the crop would be fit for reaping about the end of October, depending on the quality of the land and locality as regards seed time.

The undersigned, viewing the subject as likely to prove of mutual advantage both to farmers and brewers, are anxious to afford growers an opportunity of giving the matter a fair trial, and will supply them with barley (for seed purposes only) of the description named, at 4s. (four shillings) per bushel, and at the same time are quite ready at once to enter into contracts to take the produce of the ensuing crop at a fixed rate or to chance the market.

They are now ready to purchase barley in any quantities.

WILLIAM CLARKE AND CO.,
Australian Brewery, George and Bathurst streets, Sydney.

VALENTINES! Valentines! Valentines!—Just received, a choice selection of Valentines, about 1000 different sorts, many of the most exquisite designs, at prices from threepence to three guineas, forming the largest and best assorted lot of valentines ever imported to this colony. Country and other orders supplied on equitable terms. J. MOORE, Bookseller, George-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral. ☞ Remember the name.

PYRMONT BRIDGE COMPANY, Incorporated by Act of Council. (Assented to 15th December, 1855.)
Offices—Lloyd's Chambers, No. 113, George-street.

Capital, £50,000, in 10,000 Shares of £5 each. (With power to increase to £100,000.)

DIRECTORS:
George Allen, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
R. A. A. Morehead, Esq., Vice-Chairman. | John Fairfax, Esq. | John Taylor, Esq.
Walter Beames, Esq.

AUDITORS:
David Jones, Esq. | A. Stanger Leathes, Esq.

SOLICITOR:
George Wigram Allen, Esq.

ENGINEER:
E. O. Moriarty, Esq.

The object of this Corporation is, by the construction of bridges and roads, to open direct communication between the heart of Sydney and Pyrmont, the Glebe and the Parramatta Road, thereby connecting the whole of these populous and productive districts with the business part of Sydney, as well as each with the others, by a convenient and greatly shortened route.

The important advantages and facilities which the completion of this undertaking will afford to the public are, it is believed, too obvious to require any detailed explanation, but some of them may be enumerated as follows—

1. A saving of one-half will be effected in the expense of carting building stone from the Pyrmont quarries, now the main source of supply for the city.
2. An easy and direct communication will be established with the railway terminus, Darling Harbour.
3. The conveyance to the city of meat from the Abattoirs will be greatly facilitated.
4. The inhabitants of Pyrmont will be enabled to pass to and from the centre of Sydney, not only more quickly and easily, but at much lower rates than are now charged for conveyance by the ferries.
5. Foot passengers, carriages, and vehicles of all kinds, from and to the west and south, equally with the residents of the Glebe and places beyond, namely, Camperdown, Annandale, Leichhardt, Dobroyd, Garryowen, Austenham, Broughton, Elswick, Balmain, Gipps Town, Five Dock, Petersham, Sydenham, Norwood, &c., will be enabled to enter and depart from the city by a more agreeable and much shorter road than the overcrowded thoroughfares of Parramatta-street, and Brickfield-hill.
6. The citizens of Sydney generally will have their means of recreation and exercise materially increased by an easy outlet to a beautiful inland walk or drive.

While the community as well as the owners of property in the localities specified shall be thus benefited, the Directors anticipate with confidence, that the shareholders of the Pyrmont Bridge Company will derive a handsome return from their investment, by moderate tolls upon the traffic above indicated.

Applications for shares in the subjoined form will be received at the Company's Office, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street, until notice shall be given that the issue of stock has ceased.

THOMAS SMITH, Secretary.

17th January, 1856.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PYRMONT BRIDGE COMPANY.

SIR,

I request that I may receive Shares in the Company, amounting to £ and I engage upon allotment of such shares being made to me to execute the Deed of Settlement, and to pay the call of £1 per share which has been made, and the remaining part of my proportion of the capital of the Company as the same shall be called for.

Name in full
Address
Date

The above printed form can be obtained on application at the Company's Offices

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AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Important Notice.—The books of the Society close on the 29th day of February, 1856, for the current year's business.

All proposals made before that date will be entitled to participate in the profits of the year, in terms of the rules of the Society.

At the last investigation, the bonus additions averaged 3 per cent. per annum on all policies then entitled to participate.

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.

Chief offices, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, December 31, 1855.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—35 per cent. Reduction on Premiums on Country risks.—The Directors have resolved that the operation of the recent reduction of 25 per cent. on Fire Premiums shall extend to country insurances. A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.

BANK POST BILLS at Three Six or Twelve months date, with interest added at the rate of 3, 4, or 5 per cent. per annum, according to their currency, may be had in such even sums as required, from £5 and upwards, on application at the Australian Joint Stock Bank. EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.—Tenders for the Purchase of New South Wales Government Debentures (Sydney Railway, bearing daily interest of 3½ per cent.) will be received at the office of the Great Nugget Vein Gold Mining Company, No. 3, Bridge-street, near George-street, Sydney, until two o'clock on THURSDAY, the 14 instant. Amount £15,000. By order.

J. S. MITCHELL, secretary.

Cover to be marked—Tender for Debentures.

TO WOOL GROWERS.—The undersigned will make cash advances on wool consigned to London for sale. GEORGE REES.—Sydney, December, 1854.

MONEY.—To be LENT, on mortgage of City or Country Properties, the sum of £16,000, in sums of £3000 £1000, and £500. Apply to Mr. BILLYARD, Crown Law Offices, Macquarie-street North, Sydney.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—The Rev. GEORGE [illegible] CAROL TWELVE, early application is requested. St. Mark's, November 22.

PIANOFORTES.—Collard and Collard, Erard and Murphy's, containing 7 to 7½ octaves, warranted first-rate quality. N. MARSHALL'S Store, Queen's Place. N.B.—A cottage and square piano, each 50 guineas.

KIRKMAN and SONS' PIANOFORTES.—On SALE at the stores of the undersigned, a few superior oblique pianofortes of the above eminent makers. KIRCHNER and CO., 1, Wynyard-street.

SELLING OFF! Selling off! Selling off!—The undersigned beg to inform their friends and the public generally that they will dispose of the whole of their stock of drapery, hosiery, haberdashery, slops, and hats, at such prices as must ensure a speedy clearance. D. and T.'s object being to clear their present premises in a very short time, they will offer the above goods at half their usual prices. One call will be sufficient guarantee. DUCKER and TURNER, Brickfield-hill.

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, Drapers, Hawkers, and others.—DUCKER and TURNER beg to inform the above that having an immense stock of haberdashery and small wares, they will offer any article at English cost, in order to make a speedy clearance. 501, George-street.

NOTICE TO AUCTIONEERS and others.—Any persons having property of JOHN SMITH, formerly residing at Armidale, and latterly in Parramatta-street, deceased, are requested to furnish the undersigned with the particulars thereof, and any lien or claim thereon will be satisfied on delivery of the same to the undersigned. Dated the eleventh day of February, A.D. 1856. THOMAS MOLLOY, one of the Executors named in the will of the said John Smith.

SYDNEY GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ART, next door but one to the Post Office.—Coloured Daguerreotype and Collodiotype Portraits taken daily in a spacious skylight room, in any weather. FREEMAN, BROTHERS.

CRAYON COLLODIOTYPE PORTRAITS.—The public are invited to view these exquisitely beautiful and entirely novel specimens of Photographic portraiture. They can be taken on an unusually large scale, and possess the delicacy and vivid tones of the most highly-finished crayon or water colour portraits, and, being free from glare, can be seen in any light. Sydney Gallery of Photographic Art, next door but one to the Post Office. FREEMAN, BROTHERS.

OURANG-OUTANG or Wild Man of the Woods, Boa Constrictor, &c., exhibited daily, at 30, Hunter-street.

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS, in morocco cases, 10s.; locket, 15s. GREEN, 41, King-street East.

TO WM. HENRY CHRISTIAN and others.—If the tool-chest and workbox belonging to W. H. Christian and the chests, boxes, &c., belonging to others, are not taken away from the Napoleon Inn, Windmill-street, Sydney, before the end of March next, they will be sold to pay expenses, as I am about leaving Sydney. WILLIAM FORD.

ELLEN M'GRATH, from Newcastle, Tipperary, write to your Uncle, JAMES WALL, No. 57, Kent-street.

IF this should meet the Eye of THOMAS ROBERTSON, carpenter, from Perthshire, Scotland, who came to this colony about twelve months ago, he will hear of something to his advantage if he writes to his brother-in-law. JAMES OGILVIE, Ulladulla.

WAX FLOWERS, Fruit, and Ornamental Leather Work.—Miss HOGAN announces her arrival, with the intention of a short sojourn amongst the ladies of Goulburn, and trusts she will merit a portion of that liberal patronage for which they are so famed.—Goulburn Hotel, February 9th, 1856.

WINDSOR STEAM MILLS.—Notice.—I have this day admitted into partnership Mr. JOHN WILSON; in future the business at the above mills will be carried on under the name and style of JOHN WILSON and CO. JOHN DAWSON. Windsor, February 11, 1856.

WOLLONGONG.—E. JOHNSON (late of Sydney) begs to inform families and parties visiting this beautiful district—"the Brighton of Australia"—that he has succeeded Mr. Howell in the "Black Swan Family Hotel," which, having been re-furnished, will, he trusts, be found replete with every comfort and convenience. In addition to an experienced cook, wines, spirits, and beers of the best brands and first quality have been secured, and no exertion will be spared by the proprietor to give satisfaction to those who may kindly patronise his establishment—BLACK SWAN FAMILY HOTEL, ILLAWARRA. N.B.—Good stabling.

SUPPLY OF PASSOVER CAKES.—NOTICE.—The Board of Management of the Sydney Synagogue have much pleasure in notifying to the Hebrew community that they have made arrangements for the supply of "Passover Cakes," of best quality and make, at an uniform price of ten per pound. The Board therefore earnestly request, with a view to abolish the monopoly which has hitherto existed, that all orders may be sent in, on or before the 14th instant (stating the exact quantity of passover cakes and meal required), addressed to the undersigned, at the Synagogue Chambers, York-street. JULIAN E. SOLOMONS, secretary. 6th February.

ICE, ICE, ICE.—Hotelkeepers, Confectioners, and Families supplied with "the real Wenham Lake Ice," delivered at their own doors, in suitable quantities, mornings and evenings. Orders left, or forwarded per post to the French Café, George-street, will be punctually attended to. F. POEHLMANN.

PIANOFORTES (by George Murphy, London).—A small assortment of George Murphy's choice rosewood and walnut cottage and semi-cottage pianofortes, just received ex Granite City, for SALE. Apply to Mr. HORACE WOOLNOUGH, Gregory, Cubitt, and Co., 210, George-street.

CHEAP POULTRY "at last."—"Within the reach of all classes."—H. CUMMINS is enabled to sell Poultry at the following low rates, viz.—

Prime young fat pullets, at per pair	5s.
Prime large young barndoor fowls, ditto	6s.
Ditto ditto capons, ditto	7s.
Ducks, young and fat, ditto	8s. to 9s.
Geese, ditto ditto, each	10s. to 11s.
Turkeys, from 10s. up to 30s. each.	

N.B.—Pork and German sausages of the best quality always on hand.

☞ H. CUMMINS, King-street East, one door from Pitt street.

Shipping supplied with live stock and vegetables.

MR. GOLDSCHMIDT.—Corns and Bunions perfectly cured, 39, Bathurst-street West, Sydney.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney 1842), 181, George-street, near the *Empire* Office.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, Practical Dentist (for many years assistant to Mr. Bellisario).—Mineral teeth of every natural shade and variety, from one to a complete set, carefully fitted on the most approved English and American systems. Teeth extracted with the latest improved instruments. Decayed teeth stopped with gold leaf, and the very best cements used for large cavities. Children's teeth regulated. N.B.—Teeth extracted gratis from 9 to 10 a.m., and advice given at any hour. No. 19, O'Connell-street.

NOTICE.—MR. J. E. SMYTH removed to 19, O'Connell-street.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO. have removed to the premises lately occupied by William Walker and Co., and known as Walker's Wharf, Fort-street. Sydney, 2nd February, 1856.

CONSULATE of THE UNITED STATES.—Sydney, 2nd February, 1856.—The Offices of the above Consulate are removed to Walker's Wharf, Fort-street.

REMOVAL.—The Australian Joint Stock Bank have removed to their new premises, No. 282, George-street, nearly opposite King-street. Sydney, 31st December, 1855.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—For the convenience of customers of this bank, and of the inhabitants of the Southern part of the City, an office has this day been opened at No. 563, George-street South, near the Haymarket, where banking business in all its branches will be conducted in the same manner as at the head office of the institution. Bills for discount, and communications for the Board of Directors will be received at the Southern office, until 12 o'clock, and at the head office, until 1 o'clock on Tuesdays and Fridays. JOHN TAYLOR, manager. Sydney, 4th July, 1855.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice of Removal.—The Offices of the above Company have been removed to No. 3, Bridge-street, near George-street, over the Commercial Banking Company's Bank. D. Gordon, Esq. J. S. MITCHELL, secretary. Mort's-buildings, January 2nd, 1856.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—November Part, 4s.; post-paid, 4s. 6d. Subscriptions received. 52 consecutive numbers, £2 8s.; post-paid to any part of the colony, £2 10s.—W. R. PLUDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—WAUGH and COX have just received the New Part of the *Illustrated London News*, for NOVEMBER 1st. This part contains numerous magnificent single and double Engravings of the War, and many other subjects of interest. The following is a list of the views:—Major-General Wyndham, C.B., the Hero of the Redan; Hospital in Sebastopol; General Bosquet; Sebastopol, from Careening Creek, after the Storming; Storming of the Redan; The Redan at Sunrise—removing the wounded; Marshal Pelissier; The Assault of the Malakoff; General Simpson; The Church of Peter and Paul, in Sebastopol, showing the effect of the shot and shell; Bombardment and Fireworks at Blackheath, to celebrate the fall of Sebastopol; Interior of Sebastopol, The Theatre; Interior of part of the Malakoff; W. M. Thackeray, Esq.; Her Majesty's Palace at Balmoral; Grouse Shooting in Nova Scotia; Admiral Dundas making Night Signals off Cronstadt; The Sevres Court in the Paris Universal Exhibition; Baron Brunch; Scene in a Street of Sebastopol; the late Sir William Molesworth; Paris Universal Exhibition; Various Views in Sebastopol, &c., &c.

Price, complete, 4s., or sent post free to any part of the colony, on receipt of 4s. 6d. in twopenny stamps.

Subscriptions to "Illustrated News, in town..... £2 5s.
Ditto in country, post paid..... £2 10s.
For 52 consecutive numbers.
WAUGH and COX, importers, George-street.

£25.—TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS REWARD, if apprehended within six months.—Whereas a warrant has been issued by the Muswellbrook Bench, for the apprehension of AUGUSTUS FIRE on all policies then entitled to participate, charged with horse-stealing, on the 26th of January, 1856, the property of J. B. West, Esq., M.D.

DESCRIPTION OF HORSE.

Bay Gelding, aged, 8 an shoulder, short switch tail, about 15 hands two inches high, middle and fine, hoofs, wind puffed on each leg, a very neat head and square quarters, and known as Dr. West's Don.

DESCRIPTION OF ANDERSON.

Height 5 feet 10 or 11 inches; sandy hair and whiskers; aged 25 years; two front teeth in upper jaw long and prominent; left wrist has been broken; trade or calling, drover or horse-breaker; walks very straight; a slender figure. He is a son of Captain Anderson's, formerly of Morton.

He was lately committed for trial, at Maitland next Circuit Court, on the charge of cattle-stealing, was allowed bail in £200, and four sureties in £50 each.

I hereby offer the above reward to any person who may apprehend the said prisoner. JOHN MAUDY, Muswellbrook, February 2nd, 1856.

LOST, between Lyons'-terrace and the Union Bank of Australia, a bill, dated London, 28th September, 1855, at 60 days' sight, for £999 5s. 9d., accepted and due at the Bank of New South Wales 20th March, 1856. Whoever will return the same to the Union Bank of Australia will be rewarded. Sydney, 17th January, 1856.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for the erection of a Gothic Villa on the Point Piper estate. Plans and specifications may be seen at the offices of the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before noon of WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant. HILLY, LAMBERTH, and MANSFIELD, Architects, 27, Pitt-street. February 11th, 1856.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for the execution of additions to premises on the Point Piper Road. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before noon of TUESDAY next. [illegible]

OLIVER ELLIOTT, of the County Fermanagh, Ireland, arrived in Melbourne in August, 1853. Please communicate with your niece ANNE JOHNSON. Address to the care of J. H. GRAY and Co., Beechworth, Victoria.

JOHN HENRY SWATZEL, Shoemaker, will hear of his brother Philip David, at the Rev. T. Hassall's, Denbigh, near Camden, who wishes to see him.

SHOULD this meet the eye of JAMES LARKIN, per ship Planter, his friend JOHNSON wishes to see him immediately. By Hill, near Windsor, 9th February, 1856

CRAIL, Fifeshire.—CHARLES and BETSIE WILSON, late of Glasgow, may hear of their brother THOMAS, by addressing to WILLIAM BRUHF and Co., Geelong.

NOTICE.—I have this day admitted Mr. ALFRED SCHRODER a partner in my business, which will be carried on under the style of "Martyn and Schroder." CHAS. MARTYN, Horse and Carriage Bazaar. 1st January, 1856.

NOTICE.—I have this day engaged the services of Mr. ROBERT COMYNS, as collector of moneys and orders on my account, JAMES JONES. No. 413, wine and spirit stores, George and Bathurst streets. 4th February.

NOTICE.—I have this day admitted as partners in my business as commission agent, ship broker, &c., Mr. John Brown, and Mr. James Malcolm. The business will, in future, be carried on under the firm of James Malcolm and Co. JAMES MALCOLM. February 1st, 1855.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between ALEXANDER M'ARTHUR and JAMES HEATHER ATKINSON has THIS DAY been dissolved by mutual consent.

THE
ERMAID'S MAIL.

following appeared in a Supplement
ed issued over the counter yesterday
—

e Tidewaiter, Captain Warner, has brought
Sydney mail, by which we have additional
to the 30th of November.

great battle had been fought be-
the Russians and Turks, with a glorious
to the latter. The Allies were surround-
the Russians; but no battle had been fought,
prospects of evacuating Sebastopol. Gort-
had yet; but he hopes to hold the Crimea
the winter.

proposals for peace will not be listened
Lord Palmerston finds the Parliament
ently wishes to support his policy; but
a split in the Cabinet.
Colonial Secretaryship had been offered
Duke of Newcastle! It was refused.
Labouchere is now the man. He is a
—favorably disposed towards America—
supporter of the war. The Post-office is
vacant.
endeavor to the "belligerent re-opening of
Cuba imbroglio" by the Government of the
States, the *New York Herald* affirms
is a desperate expedient to recover the
confidence of the people—a trick to get up
excitement upon which Mr. Pierce or Mr.
may rely not to another Presidential term.

THE COLONIAL MINISTER.

At the moment at which we write, the Colonial
Office is still open. In our last we indicated the pos-
sibility of Lord Stanley joining the Administration in
that Department. We can now state that the Colonial
Office was offered to him, and that after some con-
sultation with Earl Derby he declined it. The
official mail that will be considered as an indication of
the policy of the protectionist party, with whose
views Lord Stanley is no longer intimately
identified, but rather as an evidence of the difficu-
lty in arriving at an agreement upon the
general question of the war between Lord Stanley and
the present administration. The speeches and votes
of Lord Stanley on the debates relating to the Vienna
Conference, separated him alike from the war party
in the Cabinet, and from his former political col-
leagues, Mr. Disraeli; but it was hoped that the re-
lent assumption of the Allies might have removed
some of the impediments to a coalition which would
have brought an accession of ability to the Govern-
ment, and greatly widened its parliamentary influ-
ence. But it is obvious that Lord Stanley still clings
to the hope of an early peace through the agency of
negotiation; a doctrine which the universal opinion
of the country rejects, and which no ministry could
espouse without at once forfeiting the confidence of
the people.

In this extremity, Lord Palmerston turned to his
former Peelite associates, and it is whispered,
proposed the Post Office to Mr. Sydney Her-
bert, and the colonies to the Duke of Newcastle,
who is at present in the Crimea. If these
gentlemen should decline office on grounds simi-
lar to those which are understood to have
governed the answer of Lord Stanley, it was supposed
in some quarters the Premier, in due time, could dis-
solve the Parliament, and appeal on his war policy
to the country. The necessity for such a step is cer-
tainly not apparent; but it is nevertheless sufficiently
urgent, although it lies below the surface. The peace
party are forming an unnatural combination, which is
slowly taking the shape of a cabal against the
Cabinet, and the "opposition" in clubs, and
coteries, and knots of talkers, in that when
Parliament re-assembles, sundry factious
will be found in a condition of harmony on this ques-
tion of effecting an accommodation with Russia as will
enable them to embarrass ministers, if they do not sus-
tain in actually out-voting them. To avert this
result, and to neutralize the hybrid opposition,
Lord Palmerston wisely made an overture to
Lord Stanley. Failing with him, he opened a
negotiation with two of the most able and dis-
tinguished members of Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet.
The result of that negotiation, so far as it bears on the
Colonial Office is concerned, is known. The Duke of
Newcastle has declined to join the Government. The
last rumour is that, upon the Duke's refusal, the office
was conferred upon Mr. Frederick Peel, and that Mr.
Peel's place at the War Office was to be bestowed on
Mr. Layard. This rumour is not yet confirmed. We
shall probably be able to give some authentic partic-
ulars before we go to press.—*Home News.*

P.S.—There is no confirmation up to the present mo-
ment of the rumour that Mr. F. Peel has been appointed
to the office of Colonial Secretary. We may have occa-
sion, in connection with this subject, that Mr. La-
bouchere, M.P., formerly a member of the Whig
Cabinet, has come to town rather unexpectedly. Some
fliers to the office of Secretary to the Colonies; but
we are not aware of any special qualifications which
that honorable gentleman possesses for the office,
except that he is the brother to our undoubtedly
able Foreign Secretary. Such is the state in which
matters stand at present in respect to the Colonial
Office.

LATER.—It is understood that Mr. Labouchere has
accepted the office of Colonial Secretary.

The *Liverpool Times* says:—The Right Hon. Henry
Labouchere has been appointed Colonial Secretary, in
the place of the late Sir William Molesworth. He is
a man of fair talents and good intentions, and his
family is connected with one of the most valuable of
the colonies—Canada. Mr. Labouchere's health is
scarcely as strong as it ought to be, to struggle with
the duties of so arduous an office.

The *Times* states that the office of Colonial Secre-
tary was offered to Mr. Sidney Herbert as well as to
Lord Stanley; but it seems that the Peelites, like the
Stanleyites, care more for the interests of their own
party than for those of the country.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S POLICY.

The great event of the week, in a political
point of view, is the speech of the Emperor
of the French in closing the Paris Universal
Exhibition. Its purport could not be
mistaken. It was directed against the
neutrality of certain nations, the effect of which was
calculated to protract unnecessarily the present war.
By a combined action of the sanitary of Europe, the
aggressive ambition of the Czar can be crushed, and
peace obtained, by which the liberties and civilization
of Europe would be upheld. That French Emperor
was therefore perfectly justified in giving a warning
to the neutral nations in question, to be wise in time
and take that course which was consistent with their
own security, and the permanent peace of Europe.—
Home News, Nov. 30.

GREAT EXPLOSIONS IN THE ALLIED CAMPS.

DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIAN SUPPLIES.

It will be seen that two destructive explosions have
taken place in the Allied Camps, by which large quan-
tities of powder and shells have been destroyed, and
from 200 to 300 men and officers have been killed or
wounded. The first seems to have been entirely acci-
dental, and the second to have been caused by the
first. Whilst the siege was in progress, such casualties
might have been very injurious to the operations,
but at present they are only melancholy accidents
without any military importance.

The Minister of War has received the following
despatch from the Crimea, dated Sebastopol, 16th
November:—

"Our park artillery, called Park of the Mill, near
Inkerman, was partly destroyed yesterday, by the
explosion of 30,000 kilogrammes of powder, 600,000
cartridges, and 200 charged shells.

"These infl ammatory substances projected a great
distance, and unfortunately caused an English park
in the neighbourhood of our own also to explode.

"At six o'clock the English and French workmen
were masters of the fire.

"Our losses are 30 killed, two of whom are officers,
and 100 wounded, amongst whom there are ten officers.

"I am unable to state exactly the loss of our Allies,
but believe them to be pretty nearly the same as our
own.

"However and such an event is, we must still con-
gratulate ourselves that the consequences have not
been more serious and disastrous.

"As nearly always happens in similar cases, it is
difficult to ascertain the cause of the first explosion.

"This is certainly a very lamentable accident; but
our losses are so considerable that the resources of the
army are not in the slightest degree affected by it."

It will be seen, by the accounts from the Sea of
Azoff, that immense stores of grain, collected for the
support of the Russian armies in the Crimea and the
Caucasus, have been destroyed by the hands of the
British steamers.

Prince Gortschakoff reports that the Allies have been
reinforced by 10,000 men, and adds (what is doubtful),
that they are about to commence offensive operations.

A POLISH SOUTHGINNEL.

At the celebration, on Saturday, of the anniversary
of the death of Lord Dudley Stuart, General Count
Zamoyski said,—"This very day, gentlemen, I re-
ceived the official communication by which I am au-
thorised by the British Government to form a distinct
body of Poles, to be called Division of Cossacks of the
Sultan," not ceasing to be part of the army of the
Sultan, who was the first to call all organisations, but
attached to the Turkish contingent, under British
military authority, and maintained by Great Britain.
That division, to be, in the first instance, composed
of two regiments of cavalry. You will, I am sure,
applaud me when I inform you that, among the
arrangements made, I suggested to her Majesty's
Government that, to the tribes whom I expect to
join our division, no bounty should be proffered,
as the Poles were expected to volunteer, and that
those very words have been recorded in the
official document. The Poles are expected to volun-
teer." England, in concert with her Allies, expects
the Poles will do their duty." We know what the
feelings of our countrymen are all over that country
which is now drained of all its blood and muscle, by
a hated power, and driven to extremity. We know
that all Poles in the ranks of Russia will seize the first
and every opportunity to join our ranks, and now that
there will be a distinct Polish force, they will not
hesitate to break through every obstacle
to join it, and the world will hear,
that without waiting for any promise or
guarantee as to their most ardent wishes, the Poles
are daily collecting in large numbers to be, as they
ever were, the bore defenders of Christendom, civilisa-
tion, and liberty." (Applause.)

DISMISSAL OF PRINCE MENSCHIKOFF.

We find it announced as a political fact, that "the
Czar has dismissed Prince Menschikoff from his offices
as Chief of the Staff, and of the Imperial Convoys, and
has named General Count Adlesberg II. as his suc-
cessor." The gentleman referred to as dismissed, is the
son of the prince of that name known in connexion
with the present war. He is removed from all mili-
tary posts, but retained near the person of the
Emperor.—*Daily News, November 19.*

OUR AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR.

The *Bourse Gazette* of Berlin says, from Vienna:—
"The Austrian Government has given, in a note to Count
Colloredo, Ambassador to the Court at St. James's, an-
nounced its acceptance of the nomination of Sir H.
Seymour to the post of English representative at
Vienna; and expresses its regret at the departure of
Lord Westmoreland. This question, which was not
without difficulties, has been therefore settled. Mr.
de Bulatine has assumed the direction of the Russian
embassy."

A CAMP OF THE ALLIES ON THE DANUBE.

The *Lloyd de Pesth* has the following:—"M. de Bour-
quenay has already had several conferences with Count
Buol on the subject of the campaign which the Allies
appear to have determined to open on the Danube.
The plan of operations is not yet definitely agreed
upon. M. de Bourquenay, it is said, has had for his
mission to arrange with the Cabinet of Vienna like
questions pertaining to the position of Austria, in her
character of military protectorate of the Danubian
Principalities. Preparations are being made at the
moment, upon a great scale, to provide that, at the
opening of the campaign the troops shall find all that
is necessary for an energetic prosecution of the war.
In the fortresses of Silistria and Rustchouk there are
already provisions for 100,000 men, and enor-
mous convoys of all kinds of grain are
constantly arriving, and great quantities still have
been ordered of the contractors. We have seen one of
these contracts, in which one man engages to deliver
300 head of cattle, and 150 loads of wood, at Silistria,
by the 20th of January. It is the Turkish Military
Administration which treats with the contractors, who
obtain very advantageous terms. *Five of the French* divisions, and a corps of the Sardinian Army, will
take up position on the Danube." — All very doubtful.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S VISIT TO THE CRIMEA.

We have received a telegraphic despatch from Berlin,
dated the 19th instant, which contains an account as
received from St. Petersburgh, of the journey made
by the Emperor of Russia into the Crimea.

His Imperial Majesty passed the Isthmus of Perek-
kop on the 7th instant, and arrived at Simpheropol, on
the 8th; left Simpheropol on the 9th for Bakchi-
Serai, and on the 10th passed the Russian troops in
review, from the Northern Forts to the Mackenzie
Heights.

RETURN OF GENERAL SIMPSON.

General Simpson is on his way to Marseilles, in the
steamer Telegraph, and will probably arrive in London
about the end of this week.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The American papers are so full of electioneering
news, and of the conflicting merits of rival "Hard-
shell," "Softshell," and "Know-nothing" candi-
dates, as not to have much space to spare for European
politics. We perceive, however, that the affairs of
West Indies has begun to attract attention, as was one
of the reasons given for it in one of our Portsmouth
papers (the *Hampshire Telegraph*), which is, that the
American Government has intentionally adopted a
course of insult to the British Government. The *New York Herald* considers this very likely, and expresses
itself pretty freely on the subject, laying the blame,
however, on its own Government, and not on the
British. It says:—

"In the rumoured reply of the American Govern-
ment there is an air of that genuine gasconnade
patriotism which has characterised all the diplomatic
precedence, circulars, and instructions of our Pierce Ad-
ministration, so that before it is the report of the Hume
Telegraph of this answer of our Government, it bears
the evidence upon its face of official authority. The ques-
tion then arises, what is Mr. Marcy driving at in thus star-
ling the whole country with the warlike re-opening of
the Cuban trouble, when everybody had imagined it
indefinitely postponed, or at least the administration, like
Micawber, had humbly resigned itself to wait for
"something to turn up"? Does Marcy, or does Mr.
Pierce, seek to embarrass England and France upon
the Cuba question, by way of a diplomatic diversion
to the advantageous settlement of the Danish Sound
difficulty? We think not. Or does our Cabinet
really believe that the golden opportunity has come
for cutting the Gordian knot of the Cuban entangle-
ment with the sword? No. The true explanation,
we apprehend, lies in the necessity to our Cabinet
aspirants of a little active war capital for the next pre-
sidency.

"The 'manifest destiny' of Cuba is, sooner or later,
the annexation of the island to the United States.
This at all events, is the general popular belief in all
quarters of the Union. This fact, our Pierce Admini-
stration has foiled in all its fine promises looking to
this great consummation. It has lost ground here, as
in everything else, while measures the Presidential
election of '56 is coming on near as to require some
desperate expedient to recover the lost confidence of the
people. Mr. Pierce, requestionably, would consent to
accept another democratic nomination; and, utterly
hopeless as his case appears to be, Marcy himself
aspires to the succession. Then, again, Mr. Buchanan,
our Minister at London, the especial champion of the
Cuban annexationists, is, we dare say, not without
ing the Ostend collapse—quite ready to co-operate
with the Cabinet, in any bold Cuban movement,
which may strengthen the claims with the
progressive democracy. In this view we are prepared
to believe that neither the Administration nor Mr.
Buchanan would hesitate to get up a war cry against
England and France upon Cuba, and such a
war cry as would overwhelm in the Demo-
cratic National Convention, the slavery question, and
all other issues, and bring the crucified democracy to
the support of the Administration, and its most avail-
able war candidate for the succession.

"It was upon the war question of 1812 that Madison
was re-elected; it was the battle of New Orleans that
brought General Jackson into power; it was the
military services of General Harrison that made him
President; it was the policy of the annexation of
Texas, peace or war, that elected Mr. Polk; it was
the Mexican war that carried General Taylor into
the White House; and to that war we are in-
debted for the election of General Pierce, though not
elected upon his military merits. In a word, though
the most pacific people in the world, the people of the
United States are ever ready to unite in support of
the honour, the glory, the interests and cause
of the country in a foreign war, and in support
of the Administration that may involve us in a war,
however feeble and incompetent such Administration
may be. And this, we conceive, is the desperate alter-
native which Mr. Pierce and Mr. Marcy have resolved
upon in this belligerent re-opening of the Cuban im-
broglio, it is an experiment to divert the public atten-
tion from the general imbecilities and collapses in our
foreign and domestic affairs which have characterised
this administration—to the public necessity of union
against the indomitable pretensions towards Cuba of
England and France. It is but a trick to get up a war
excitement in season for the Democratic National
Convention, and upon which Mr. Pierce or Mr. Marcy
may rely into another Presidential term.

"As the Administration stands, it is a failure, and is
condemned; but let it involve us in a Cuban quarrel
with England and France, from which there may seem
to be no hope of escape short of a world-wide war,
and it may possibly rise again to its feet. We know
that the divided democracy will re-unite in support
of a war for Cuba against the world. Will the Ad-
ministration follow up their leading card, or collapse?
We predict another collapse; but we shall see."

We also hope for a collapse, but we fear it will not
be until after the leaders of the London Times have
produced some galvanic convulsions in the Pierce
Cabinet. We shall hear of the effect of these mischie-
vous articles, by the next packet.—*European Times, November 30.*

THE CZAR AT ODESSA.

The *Journal of Odessa* of November 7 contains an
official narrative of the Czar's visit on Sunday. He
attended service at the Cathedral. At the threshold,
the Archbishop on presenting the holy water, ad-
dressed some words full of unction to his Majesty, in
which he alluded to France and England in the fol-
lowing terms:—"Unhappy France! is she not in truth
the brand which for half a century has carried fire
throughout the entire world? And the proud, but to-
day abased and impoverished, Britain, what is she, if
not the other brand, which, after being extinguished
for centuries, recommences to smoke in the midst of
the burning gulf?"

THE CZAR DESIRES PEACE.

Le Nord obtains in its correspondence from Odessa
a statement in which the Emperor, alluding to a hope
that had been expressed of peace, but only an hon-
ourable peace, replied, "Win it there that does not
desire peace?" I, more than any one else."

PROSPECTS OF FRANCE.

A speaker at the Newcastle meeting, held to express
its sympathy with the misfortunes of the Jersey refu-
gees, thus delivered himself:—

Louis Napoleon is our friend—there are four can-
didates there for the supreme power—the representa-
tive of the elder branch of the Bourbons—the repre-
sentative of the younger branch of the Napoleon dynasty,
and the republic. The present ruler dead, or shot,
or assassinated, or poisoned—any of which ends may
befall him! to-morrow—he must either be suc-
ceeded by a long regency, or by his cousin,
neither of which are likely to be tolerated
long. After Napoleon, will, in all human probability
come a republic, for neither of the Bourbon families
are strong enough to resume their lost authority.
There have more unlikely things happened than the
recall of Victor Hugo Minister of Foreign Affairs to
the French republic twelve months hence; and to
insult, banish, and treat as you would not treat a
criminal, the representative men of the republican
party, is not the best means of securing the cordial
alliance of England and France under the Government
of the republic.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

The *Press* states that Baron de Bourquenay, the
French ambassador at Vienna, has transmitted to the
Emperor of the French the assurance he received that
Austria was disposed to make some concessions as
would remove all obstacles to a pacific and
honourable settlement of the Eastern question;
that the Emperor of the French considered the
proposals which he had received to be of a
satisfactory character, and that as such he for-
warded them to our Government, with a pressing re-
commendation that they should be favourably con-
sidered. At the councils which our Cabinet has
recently held, this subject has been debated, and
on the decision taken it must depend whether we
are to expect a prompt peace or prolonged war.
The *Press* does not appear to think that there is any
probability of the terms being accepted. We can con-
cive (it continues) that to our Cabinet this commu-
nication has been a source of great embarrass-
ment. Lord Palmerston has so recklessly
committed himself to a belligerent policy,
and has so completely identified himself with
the war party, that he is in an position to receive
pacific proposals of a character which would merely
fulfil, however satisfactorily and completely, the ob-
jects for which the war was originally commenced.
His Cabinet is of so negative a kind that he is not
likely to meet with any decided resistance to his will
from any of its members. The communication of the
Emperor of the French will probably, therefore, be
coldly received, and some form of present be found for
disposing of the subject for the present.

FACTORY STRIKE AT MANCHESTER.

The strike of factory operatives in Manchester and
the desolate of food are apparently about to revive
those public demonstrations of the working classes
and the advocacy of those extreme political views
which were rife some seven years ago. On Thursday
night a meeting of operatives was held in Man-
chester, at which it was declared that the high
prices of food are attributable, not to the war
but to the jobbing of speculators and mono-
polists; and they called upon "the Government
to at once pass a law forbidding the exportation of
articles of food, whenever the prices range above a
national remunerative price." Another resolution
declared that the sole cause of dear provisions and scarcity
of employment was class legislation, and that the only
remedy was to be found in the adoption of the People's
Charter. A Mr. Ferjyer, a French exile, asserted
that food can never be cheap so long as 6400,000 per
annum were paid for the rent of land as at present;
that the aristocracy of this country ought to be ex-
pelled, and that the French system of small holdings
should be adopted.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

It is said that Lord Palmerston has determined to
go on with the present House of Commons, and that
he is confident of a prepondering majority in carry-
ing out the war. The present state of public opinion
justifies this confidence, and the Legislature will not
act against it.

ANOTHER LOAN.

It is stated, in well-informed circles, that there
will be a loan for at least £20,000,000 sterling, soon
after the opening of the next session of Parliament,
and that the Government will, if possible, avoid any
further serious increase of taxes.

SPAIN AND THE ALLIES.

In answer to a question whether there was any
truth in the rumour of a projected alliance be-
tween Spain and the Western Powers, Reputero
is said to have given the following reply:—There
is not at present any alliance. But Spain is a
Latin nation, and if the war goes on she will cer-
tainly take part in it ultimately on the side of
France and England. I feel inclined to think that the war
will become general in the spring. Should events compel
Spain to draw the sword in this quarrel, you may
be assured that the manner of her doing so will be such
as to sustain the old Castilian glory, and that she will
not accept a ship, a man, or a crown piece from any
Power in the world."

TRIAL OF THE PROVOST OF LEITH.

At the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, Mr.
Robert Phillip, lately provost of Leith, was convicted
of a criminal assault upon a girl under or about the
age of puberty, and of indecent behaviour to another
little girl. Mr. Phillip is a widower, sixty-five
years old. He was one of the leading citi-
zens of Leith, and reputed to be wealthy.
He took a prominent part in the benevolent and
religious enterprises of Leith. He was provost at the
time when the charges against him was first brought
forward, but was forced to resign by the opinion expe-
rienced at a public meeting. The girls were respec-
tively 10 to 12 years of age. The trial occupied 12
hours; as usual in such cases in Scotland the public
generally, and reporters were excluded till the jury had retired.
The Lord Justice Clerk pronounced the sentence, com-
demning the prisoner to be transported for 15 years.
Phillip exhibited great fortitude and self-possession
throughout.

DREADFUL DISASTER.

INTELLIGENCE of a most lamentable accident has been
communicated to their respective Governments, by
Marshal Pelissier and General Sir W. Codrington,
On the afternoon of the 15th November, three French
magazines near Inkerman, containing above 60,000 lbs
of powder, 60,000 cartridges, 300 charged shells, and
other projectiles, exploded; and the ignited materials,
hurled to a distance, set fire to an English siege train
destroyed a great many huts, and did other damage
The loss of life, we regret to say, is very serious. In
the French camp 30 men were killed, and about 100
wounded; in the English camp 22 were killed, and
120 wounded.—*Liverpool Mercury, 21st November.*

TASMANIA.

PROROGATION OF THE COUNCIL.

On Thursday, the 7th instant, the Legislative Council
met at two o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. There
was a full attendance of members. A large number
of ladies were also in the body of the hall and the gal-
lery, and the space below the bar was crowded with
visitors.

Some routine business having been gone through,
and no bill having, on the motion of the Colonial Se-
cretary, been placed for His Excellency, the house ad-
journed for five minutes.

It resumed at 14 minutes to 3, when the salute was
heard, and the Sergeant-at-Arms announced that His
Excellency approached the house.

The Speaker left the Council Chamber and received
the Governor at the door of the house.

The members of the Council, and also the visitors,
arose as the Governor entered, and remained standing
until requested to be seated by His Excellency.

His Excellency then read the following speech:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative
Council,

1.—The business of the session having at length
drawn to a close, I have to thank you for your devo-
tion to it, and to congratulate you on the public
service being in a condition to permit of the termina-
tion of your labours.

2. I have to be able to gather from much from the
speech, because we know that the Constitutional Act
contains no provision making it compulsory on the
Governor to cause the affairs of the country to be ad-
ministered on this principle. But we are scarcely pre-
pared to say that we exactly understand what is meant
by the statement that "the support of the Governor
will be given to the ministry of the day, on the indis-
pensable condition of dutiful allegiance to her Majesty,
and also of an administration of affairs which shall be
satisfactory to the colony." We remarked on this
passage yesterday, and we return to it now, because it
is the only tangible proposition in the whole exposi-
tion of Sir Henry Young's views on Responsible
Government. What is intended by the ex-
pression "The support of the Governor will
be given to the Ministry of the day?" The phrase is
ambiguous. What support does the Queen give her
ministry? What support should or can a constitu-
tional Governor afford to a set of men placed by him
as his Cabinet by the majority of Parliament? In
either instance necessity, not the choice of the Sove-
reign or the Governor, compels the appointment of the
ministry of the day, nor is there any indispensable
condition in the question. The Parliament will soon
find a man who shall procure the Governor the advice
of reliable counsellors. It will then be for Ban-
lemy to waive his private views, and to accept frankly
and unreservedly his Cabinet which commands the
confidence of Parliament. It is in this
way, and in this way alone, that
the Governor, "emancipated from political and
party controversies, may expect to find his official func-
tions, and his personal influence strengthened" and
extended. He must remember, and not feebly on the
recollection, that he is not a President, the exponent
of some vastly preponderating body of supporters;
but the constitutional Governor of the whole colony,
not by local election, but by external nomination; the
miniature Sovereign of a model limited monarchy.
This may be precisely Sir H. Young's intention; but
his taking of "the Governor's support, being given to
the ministry, on an indispensable condition" of any
kind, compels us to intimate plainly what, in this par-
ticular at least, is the clear, unmistakeable duty of the
Governor.

We trust that neither Sir H. Young nor any of his
successors will ever be tempted to imagine that Irresponsible or
timid advisers, nor sure guided by those who conceive
their possession of office to be against his inclina-
tion, will be most likely to secure his confidence, men
who may be personally or politically distasteful to him,
forced into his confidence, as the ministry of the day
supported by votes and resolutions in Parliament.

A Governor actuated by the sentiments generously
conceived, but somewhat clumsily expressed, in the
fifth paragraph of Sir Henry Young's speech, may
fairly hope for private happiness and official popu-
larity. It will give us sincere gratification to find our
present ruler adhering up to that standard, and earning
by a strictly constitutional policy the approval of
"public journals desirous of popular favour," the
confidence and co-operation of Parliament, and the
affection and esteem of the people.

INSOLVENT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent
Estates.

In the estate of Richard Mandonald, a special meet-
ing. Claims amounting to £643 2s. 5d. were
proved.

In the estate of Robert H. Pasloviich, a third
meeting. Claims amounting to £1479 11s. 2d. were
proved, and the official assignee reported, the meet-
ing allowed insolvent his household furniture and
wearing apparel, and the sum of £15 15s. for his sup-
port from the 3rd December, with an allowance of
4s. 6d. per diem, and reasonable travelling expenses,
for a month or six weeks from this meeting. The
assignee was directed to inquire into a certain security
held by the Union Bank, for a debt due to him by
insolvent.

In the estate of William Hill Hopkins, a first meet-
ing. Two claims were tendered and ordered to stand
over until insolvent's partner shall have been ex-
amined.

In the estate of a witness were examined, meeting ad-
journed until the 4th proximo.

SUMMONSES.

William Harvie, of Little Bourke-street, Sydney,
writing clerk. Liabilities, £72 8s. 7d. Assets, £6.
Deficit, £67 8s. 7d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

William Boodman, of Sydney. Liabilities, £407
5s. 1d. Assets, value of personal property, £56.
Deficit, £351 6s. 1d. Mr. Wilson, official assignee.

MESSRS. CHAMBERS.

Thursday, FEBRUARY 14—Thomas Clayton, special,
for examination, 10. Francis M'Mahon, special, for
examination under a Judge's order, 12. William
H. Beattie, George Curtis, James Sleyer, John
Stewart, Sauville Jean, Francis M'Mahon, Robert
M'Dougall, certificates, 12.

Friday, 15—James Miller, adjourned second meeting,
for examination of witnesses, 10.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Dr. Douglass, Mr. G. Hill, Mr. Comrie, and
Mr. M'Leris.

Fourteen persons, convicted of having been found
drunk in the streets, were sentenced to pay 20s. each,
or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours. Three
females, brought forward under the Vagrant Act, as
idle and disorderly characters, were convicted as
such, and sentenced to be imprisoned—Margaret Gore,
for seven days; Mary Dwyer, for fourteen days; and
Jemima M'Donald for one month. Henry Leyton,
convicted of having, while drunk, indecently exposed
himself, was sentenced to pay £5, or to be im-
prisoned for one month. Charles Brayne, and Wil-
liam Wreth, found guilty of being illegally on the pre-
mises of Robert Gannon, at Cook's River, were sentenced
to be imprisoned for three days. Notice of appeal was
given, and defendants were admitted to bail. William
Hunter and Andrew Mercer, found guilty of having
made use of obscene language in public to the annoy-
ance of passengers in the streets, were sentenced, the
first to pay 20s. or to be imprisoned for three days, and
the second to pay 40s. or to be imprisoned for seven
days.

A score of cases occupied the summons list, of which
the greater part were either postponed or lapsed for
want of parties; while several did not come on, because
either the summonses had not been served or the
parties had arranged the matters in dispute. Samuel
Perrine, for having without first obtaining permission
opened a drain leading from his dwelling,
was fined 20s. and costs; John Head,
for emptying slop sweepings into the water channel of
Clarence-street, was fined 10s. and costs; Mary
Wilson, for having made use of language calculated to
lead to a breach of the peace, was ordered to give
sureties to be of good behaviour, or in default to be
imprisoned for fourteen days; Thomas B. Goldfinch,
of York-street, publican, was convicted of Sunday
selling, and sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s. and
costs.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, Captain M'Leris,
Messrs. A. Campbell, and R. C. Weekes.

Four women, brought up as idle and disorderly
characters, were ordered to forfeit the sureties into
which they had entered on a former occasion, or be
imprisoned for one month.

Four seamen, convicted of desertion, were ordered
to be imprisoned for four weeks with hard labour.

The Electoral List for Gipps Ward was revised, no
alterations were taken. The list of new elements for
this Ward will be proceeded with on Friday, at eleven
o'clock.

(From the Tasmanian Daily News of the 9th.)

THE Address of Sir Henry Young to the Legislative
Council, which we published yesterday, leaves the
country very much in the dark as to the exact position
which his Excellency expects or intends to occupy
relatively to the Ministry and the Parliament, under
the New Constitution. It is, perhaps, prudent to
maintain silence on this point; but it is clear that
Sir Henry Young has studiously avoided the
topics touched upon in Sir Charles Hotham's cele-
brated minute on Responsible Government. It is ob-
vious, on very little reflection, that the exact status of
the Governor, under the coming *regime*, must be de-
fined for him by the Parliament. It is, therefore,
scarcely desirable that any Colonial Governor should
commit himself to a course of conduct or a line of
policy, as that which he will thereafter pursue, when
really nothing can be gained by such a manifesto, and
when the first session of the new Legislature may
materially modify, if not completely upset, all his pre-
conceived theories and favourite notions.

We are willing to accept his Excellency's state-
ments as a simple declaration that he is ready to co-
operate with Parliament in governing this colony, on
the principle of ministerial responsibility. We
gather from the speech, because we know that the Constitutional Act
contains no provision making it compulsory on the
Governor to cause the affairs of the country to be ad-
ministered on this principle. But we are scarcely pre-
pared to say that we exactly understand what is meant
by the statement that "the support of the Governor
will be given to the ministry of the day, on the indis-
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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1856.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 8.—Tuscany (s.), 800 tons, Captain Isaac J. Warner, from Melbourne the 11th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. M'Kean, Mr. and Mrs. Claughton, Mr. and Mrs. Forster, Miss Mee, Rev. Mr. DeRitz, Mr. and Mrs. Tinley and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jones, Misses Smith, Cartwright, Wadsley, Smith, Roberts, Mangles, Brook, Bickham, Thorpe, Jackman, Moses, Mr. and Mrs. Hopson, Master Jones, Master Jones, Master Moses, and 42 in the steerage. J. N. Quinney, agents.

February 13.—Ann Sharpe, 392 tons, Captain Wybrow, from Hawes' Island the 3rd instant. R. Towns, agent.

February 13.—William Denny (s.), 300 tons, Captain Mellor, from Auckland the 7th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Jones, family and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Hackett, family and servants, Mr. Fox, Mrs. Fox, family and servants, Mr. and Mrs. Outhwaite, and family, Colonel Bradbury, Misses Bardsley (2), Mr. and Mrs. Fordham, Mr. Albert, Miss Gool, Professor Smith, Misses Watray, Bisson, Brown, Webster, Carbolin, Francis, Jones, and 19 in the steerage. William Cardwell, agent.

February 13.—Tasmania (s.), 430 tons, Captain John Clinch, from Hobart Town the 5th instant. Passengers—Miss and Master Watson, Miss Fleyg, Mrs. Lord, Miss Lord, Mrs. and Miss Godling, Captain Hawkins, Mrs. Hawkins, 3 children, and 2 servants, Master Golding, Mrs. Tuck, Mr. and Master Lloyd, Master Doake, Messrs. John Jones, Bainbridge, Holdwych, Mood, Stevens, 27 cabin and miners, and 41 in the steerage. Willis, Merry, and Co., agents.

February 13.—Dover, schooner, 113 tons, Captain Brown, from Moreton Bay the 6th instant. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.

February 12.—Jenny Lind, for Adelaide.
February 12.—Sovereign, for Hobart Town.
February 12.—Gilmoder, for Melbourne.
February 12.—Fairy Queen, for Moreton Bay.
February 12.—Hope (s.), for the Manning.
February 13.—Gipsy (s.) for the Clarence.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Victoria Packet, and Alarm, for Melbourne; Sophia Jane, for Pondoberry; Princesses Louisa, for Argyle, Tamar (s), for Twofold Bay.

CLEARANCES.

February 13.—Victoria Packet, barque, 172 tons, Captain Garrat, for Melbourne.
February 13.—Alma, barque, 328 tons, Captain Dawes, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. Hall.
February 13.—Gipsy (s.), 50 tons, Captain Martin, for Manning River. Passengers—Mr. Cooper, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Smith, Mr. Bell, Mr. Thompson, Schill, and 6 in the steerage.
February 13.—Sophia (s.) 118 tons, Captain Wiseman, for Clarence River. Passengers—Mr. Darby, Misses Darby (2), Messrs. Thomas Powell, Jackson, Wilmott, Dowell, and 10 in the steerage.
February 13.—Tasmania (s.), 300 tons, Captain Bell, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Mayne, Mr. J. Tolley, Mr. Mrs. Lewis, Messrs. H. Atkins, F. Wilmer, W. Wetherill, W. R. Chisholm, W. F. Brown, Richard Clarke, R. A. D. Evans, and 66 in the steerage.

COASTERS' CLEARANCES.

February 13.—Cyclops, for the Hunter, 50 bags maize, 50 bags onions, 120 sacks bran, 4 bundles, 40 sides, and 1 case, Farmer (s.), from the Hunter, with 30 tons coal, 5 bags flour, 2 sacks, 11 bags wheat, 1 cask pickles, 1 box soap, 1 bag sugar, 1 cask rum, 1 cask wine, 1 box cigars, 1 box tobacco.

COASTERS' INWARDS.

February 13.—Sophia, for the Clyde; William and Ann, for Shoal Haven; Sophia Jane, for Pondoberry; Mary, for Scone; Fairy Hopeless, for Moreton Bay.

EXPORTS.

February 12.—Tasmania (s.), for Hobart Town: 3 trunks, W. Wilson and Co; 4 cases, Stern and Co; 8 cases, Gent; 3 cases, Barr; 17 cask shoes, 1 bushels, Stewart; 1 cases, Tuck; 24 cases and 1 half hogshead, Lloyd; 1 barrel fish, Nye, Cargill; 1 package, Cook; 24 bundles hoops, 6763 hoops, 1817 hoops, 3 barrels oil, Order.

February 13.—William Denny (s.), for Auckland: 800 bags potatoes, 61 bales wool, 35 packets hides, 13 bales flax, 31 bales woollen cap, 1 case horses, 4 packages, Order.

February 13.—Tasmania (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

February 12.—Fairy Queen, for Moreton Bay; for Sydney, 250 tons coals; Martha, schooner, Captain Hodge, for Geelong, 150 tons coals.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 12.—Fairy, Healy, Twofold.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

February 8.—Tuscany (s.), from Melbourne.
February 9.—Lady, from Auckland; Ann and Marie, Marie Louise, Ann and Jane, from Newcastle; Pathfinder (s.), from Adelaide; Bristol, Woodbridge, Sydney; Emily Jane, from Sydney.
February 10.—Clarissa, from Clarence; Hornsby, Mary Smith, Columbine, Alice, Martha, Constance, from Adelaide; Sir James Brisbane, from Manila; Mountain Maid, from Calcutta; Sir Robert Peel, from London; Excelsior, from London; Mermaid, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

February 8.—Martha and Jane, Vigilant, and W. B. Brown, for Newcastle; Jane Bright, for Calcutta; Tasmania, for Launceston.

CLEARED OUT.

February 9.—Eagle, for Sydney.

INWARD.

February 10.—Benjamin Heaps, from Manila: 4873 bags sugar, 60 bales, Fanning and Co; 144 cases cheese, Quinn, Sumner and Co; 317 packages sundries, 30 bags coffee, Order.
February 10.—Mountain Maid, from Calcutta: 1 cask opium, Captain Smith; 1500 bags sugar, 130 bags rice, 1600 bags grain, Dangerfield Brothers and Co.
February 10.—Monsoon, from London: 180 tons rice, 23 tons coffee, 1 case opium, 20 bags nutts, Order.

We extract the following from the Melbourne papers:—

The Peterculter (s.) bound for this port, left Manila 16 days before the Benjamin Heaps. The Sterling, schooner, was in Manila on the 17th December.

Captain M'Gavin, of the Gazelle, reports the loss of the barque Mary Ann, from Robert Town, at Niagara. The intermediate was brought to him at his war boating, by Mr. Hurtle, merchant, Auckland.

AUCKLAND.

January 8.—Northern Crest, schooner, from Wellington.
January 14.—Queen of Perth, schooner, from Sydney.
January 16.—Pioneer, from Melbourne.
January 24.—Tasmanian, from Hobart Town.
January 25.—Blue Jacket, from Sydney.
February 4.—Vulture, from Newcastle; Spit, from Melbourne.

The schooner Queen of Perth, Captain Stanley, sailed in harbour from Sydney on Saturday. She sailed on the 30th December, and on the 17th, off the Bass and Cloudman, she spoke the whaling ship Beethamer Gardner, of New Bedford, fourteen months out, which reported that she had seen no sperm, and that she had gone out in one of the ship's boats in sch off the Three Kings, and had not since been heard of. The Queen of Perth had shipping out of the 251 sheep that were shipped. The captain of the Pioneer, for Auckland, was also seen westward of the Three Kings, hoist a fat-bottomed whaleboat in a perfectly sound condition, and a fine sea, but without a name. There were three harpoons, 4 lances, a compass, a lantern, an immortelle, key, knitting-line, shakers, and cover; from fathoms of two-and-a-half inch Manila rope made fast to the bow thwart. The iron are marked S. D. Co. This boat is supposed to belong to the Barthelomew Gardner. On Wednesday morning a meteorite, greater than any; might be taken to motivate the fate of the capsize and crew, was presented to Dolphin Wyvern, who immediately assented to the appeal of the meteorologists by despatching the Wasp, Wasp in search. The Barthelomew Gardner is said to be fitted on the Nantucket Sidereal Line, but there is a Barthelomew Gardner, of New Bedford, Captain Fisher, which is presumed to the name of the missing vessel.—*New Zealander.*

The Gazelle has nearly completed her lading in the Tamaki, and will shortly sail for Mel ourne. The Urabon schooner has also dispatched to load potatoes in the Tamaki for the same port. And the schooner Europa is expected at Manaia for Sydney.—*Ibid.*

On the 5th instant, the schooner Spitfire, during her passage from Newcastle, found 10 feet, pure, opening a hole, and made about 12 inches of water per hour; but for the prevalence of fine weather and light winds, it is matter of doubt if she would have reached this port. After entering the Heads on Saturday morning, it blowing strong from the south, the water gained so fast considerably, and during the time the men were at the pumps it had risen to about three feet of water. Both pumps were wrecked to keep her from going down.

THE WRECK OF THE VARGOS.

The Queen Herald says the following information relative to the loss of the Vargos. The crew, as far as we can gather, numbered twenty-five souls, including several ladies of women have been landed on the beach. It is reported that there must have been some passengers on board, as there were 3 ladies and 3 children, and there very much mutilated, whilst three of the females and 3 of crew had too received any such injuries. The *Sydney of Sydney* of the 12th instant, says—If the ship could be fitted can be saved from the wreck. The Vargos was chartered at Port Lyttelton, and is probably the vessel reported by Captain Downmann upon the 20th of November, as being on very rocky ground, and in a dangerous position. We are informed that the number of Kanakas wrecked that have occurred in this spot are attributed to the deceptive appearance of Marion Gambier. A lighthouse is early needed there.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 3.—Janet, from Sydney.
November 5.—Sophia Mala, from Melbourne.
November 10.—La Bruna, from Sydney.

FOR SYDNEY.

From London.—November 4, Monsoon; 11, Harkaway.
From Hamburg.—November 15, Adelaide.
From the Clyde.—November 15, City of Bristol.
From the Texel.—November 8, Blue Vorwärt.

FOR MORETON BAY.

November 6.—Gazelle.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.

November 8.—Oriental.

VESSELS LOADING.

AT LONDON.

For Sydney.—Walter Hood, sailed, Hooper, Jardaine, Washington Irving, Speedy, Guidance Walter, Anthorson, York.

AT LIVERPOOL, LOADING IN THE DOCK, P. S.

Sydney.—Hero, Gloucester.
Adelaide.—Lord, Stanley, Mary Bella, Norman, Amazon, Prosperous.

Geelong.—Southerner, Hallowbelle.
Melbourne.—Prince of Wales, Helen Stewart, Trent, Jessamine, Hobart Town.—British Empire, Duke of Lancaster, William Brown, Isaac.
Melbourne.—Lord of Dalhousie.
New Zealand.—Westminster.
Portland Bay.—Frances Healy.
Port Phillip.—Sarah Sherriff, Sidney, Balaarat, Tudor, Ventilate, Warner Castle, City of Manchester.

For Sydney.—Hero, Gloucester, Aurelia.
Swan River and Madras.—Prince Charlie.

AT LIVERPOOL.

For Sydney.—Hero, Gloucester.

AT GLASGOW.

For Sydney.—David Milner, Cumberland, Gazzella.
Adelaide.—Nile, Minerva, Fairy Queen.
Melbourne.—Queen of England, Earl of Dalhousie, Athelstane.
Melbourne and Geelong.—Australia, Marco Polo, Clansman.

ADVERTISEMENTS late or too late for insertion under the head of PASSENGERS, will be found under the head of SHIPPING.

The last letter from Melbourne is up to the 8th of January, brings no failing of the sailing of the Gulding star, which left Liverpool for that port on the 9th January last. She had, in sailing offices and now, nearly 400 persons on board—cabin, steerage, and steerage. She was spoken by the Boston barque Ann, Captain H. Wilson, in latitude 16 S. longitude 33 45 W., and has never since been heard of, and there is every reason to apprehend that she has foundered with all hands on board. The Gulding Star is now posted at Lloyd's as a missing ship, a course adopted in doubtful cases, all hopes of a vessel coming up being exhausted. She had a mixed cargo, which, with the ship, must have proved to a large amount.—*Melbourne Post, December 12th.*

The Royal Mail clipper Marco Polo, Captain Coates, of the Black Ball Line, will sail with the mails from England for the Australian colonies on the 5th December. She has already made five voyages to Melbourne, all of which were accomplished in comparatively short—*European Times.*

THE TASMANIAN ISLAND LIGHT.—This lighthouse letter communicated the light was first exhibited on the night of the 1st instant. It is certainly, and was seen from the Tasmanian Island, that the was a distance of fourteen miles from the Rock.—*South Australian Register.*

SEAFARING TESTIMONIALS TO CAPTAIN DEWEY, OF THE MERMAID.—Yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, a very interesting ceremony took place at the Underwriter's Hall, consequent on the presentation of a beautiful service of plate, from the shipowners and merchants of Liverpool, to Captain Dewey, of the Mail steamship Mermaid, belonging to Messrs. Pinkington and Wilson, who was the celebrated Wallaby Star fleet, engaged in the service of the Australian colonies. Captain Dewey in the prosecution of his voyage home from Fernandina, in opposition to the will of a British Consul, the peculiar functions of whom totally consisted, had been giving an authoritative opinion upon the subject of any claim. The meeting was crowded, and the congratulations which were lavished upon the master mariner who had demonstrated his ability and unconquerable resolution in the ordinary character, must have been most highly gratifying to his feelings. There was an enthusiasm, or light gallery, if it may be allowed to have joined together as one body of the expression of the sentiments and scenes in which they had the gentleman who had shown so worthy an example in the determinable commercial sailing upon his own judgment, which, in the intelligence, rather than only upon the authority of one who was his superior in give counsel, strike upon a subject of such importance as the detention of a large mail-ship, and who was unwilling to understand the real merits of the case. Incidents of this character, if well-timed and determined, serve to persuade, but does great service to the liberal and enterprising owners of a ship, and has no saved the underwriters a large amount of money.—*European Times, November 30.*

THE PORT AND CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—Perhaps not the least creditable of those measures which the Institutions confer, is the privilege of blaming the "Government" for every ill which may vex the community. As therefore persons may be disposed to dispute this assertion, I will, in the meantime, explain that to the liberal exercise of this useful right—a right which is particularly amenable to handling at minds,—we, in Newcastle, are enabled every day to relieve our selves from a nuisance of the first magnitude. Yet we always profit in a general sense for ends, the particular source of which is well to be sighed and implorated to assist for ourselves; we know that not only never the labour of pacifying disquietudes into the obnoxious subject, and the cause of the nuisance, but we are well in rather mental efforts, we are also fortunately relieved, but we are also provided, when circumstances occur with a merry fitting consolation in unanimous abuse of our "Government;" which, if not always the most practical remedy, is, in the first admission, the most best thing to devising a remedy. The course of revolutionary remedies by which we hopefully arrive at the end of our present system is the front of our misfortunes, if not evident to a stranger is, at least satisfactory to ourselves, and is the Country now proved with the friendly and active influence which, unassisted by any efforts of our own, we place our affairs in every small concessions of a public nature; and as money is the precious consideration of all, which, although always unbestowed repaid to never should, that our surprise at the inexhaustibility of a nation Exchequer—we mean, never ceases that our small day expenditure with which we generally treat to them, as if indeed the humble estimate of our own worth in comparison with the sums placed on, locally, at the money of the Government.

Whatever may be the cause of the manner in which I view this subject, it will not be discussed that, with a perception of our humble and our duties, different to that which we at present entertain, the present line of the schooner Ann, at the entrance of our harbour, would not unpleasantly be added to the heavy catalogue of services which illustrative the benefit of this port, but would make us to urge the Legislature to give power for the adoption of some means which experience has already supported for the prevention of similar accidents; nor would there seem to be difficulty of effect, as, although the Government would not reasonably be expected to provide a steam tug fund, and of the general system, for the convenience of shipowners, yet, for the security of life and property, powers might be repealed from Parliament to compel sailing vessels using the Hunter to assistance, proportionately, in the expense of a tug-boat, whether capital of or not (a point which the underwriters would probably look to), by which means the assistance of the sort also would be rendered, and placed above the influence of that pilfed economy which would hand everything to compass a shameless saving, and which, when a spirit of enterprise specially provided the steamer Hunter for the accommodation of vessels, and, consequently to her removal, the fleeting, is, was brought here for the same purpose, suffered such to be taken off for want of encouragement. The applicants which the Hunter River Tonnage Dues Act provide, would afford the necessary machinery for carrying out the simple details of this most necessary measure.

Deprived as we are of that aid which the active intervention of a Parliamentary representative between us and the Government we did have efficient—for the purposes was might be represented as might as well, for any benefit we have derived from his services, have been, since the appointment, in Mr. Cheshamshire away to some good to have it known, through the favour which I hope you will shifter by the insertion of this letter, that the early opening of the Hunter River Railway caused the presence of municipal powers to this place to be of impressive and instant necessity, which will be evident when I state that not a street in the place is properly levelled, or paved; that the want of boundary lines is a source of distraction between little and public ways; that nuisances, serious and dangerous, exist in all directions; and that large numbers of horses and other wandering animals enjoy, which man, the freedom of the thoroughfares; in fact, the intervention of a municipality is required to bring up Newcastle to the resemblance of a city, and to do it for the accommodation of that trade which the railway has helped to use. The limits of the Corporation Borough should extend far beyond the Parliamentary boundary, and, in a rough notion, should include all inside the Cottage Hedges on the Main road Road, in one direction, and all inside the pottery, on Lake Macquarie Road, on the other; the greater part of the city being now, so to speak, in the suburbs.

I am, Sir, yours &c.,

A NEWCASTLE MAN.

Newcastle, 11th February, 1856.

DIARY.
(REVEALING TO THE PUBLICATION.

February.	Blake	Rate	Sun Rises	Sun Sets
14 Thursday	8	34	5	35

Moon—Full, 12th, 7h. 4m. *February 21.*

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
Under the Direction and Management of Mr. A. Terding.
THIS EVENING, FEBRUARY 14th,
Will be produced (first time in Australia), Flotow's celebrated Comic Opera, in 4 acts, entitled MARTHA; or, THE RICHMOND MARKET. Translated from the German expressly for Madame LAVY ANNA BISHOP; presented by the Original Director, LADY HARRIET (*Lady of Honour to Queen Anne of England, shortly*) Mr. Harley, a Maid Servant, Madame ANNA BISHOP. Owing to the extreme length of the Opera, it will commence the whole of the Evening's Entertainment.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Lover of Justice," Cooma, is requested to observe the following:—

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1856.

We have little doubt that at one of the late meetings of the Chamber of Commerce the right nail was hit on the head, when it was alleged that the evil of dishonest debtors escaping a compulsory sequestration until their estates were "squandered, wasted, or misapplied," would be in a great measure remedied if defendants to suits upon promissory notes or bills of exchange should not be allowed to plead, unless the plea were supported by an affidavit; "so that, if, upon trial, the falsity of the plea be proved, they may become liable to an indictment for perjury."

Why it should have been ever otherwise we must leave to lawyers to explain. Why, when a man brings his action, and alleges the grounds of his claim in his plaint or declaration, it should be competent to the defendant to give in a deliberate written lie by way of defence, we have never been able to discover. Most men are aware that the rank absurdities of English pleading have for years past been undergoing a course of gradual purgation; and we are led to believe that, in this very matter, the practice of Melbourne is to require defendants to actions on bills to verify their pleas by affidavit. Whether the Melbourne practice is a meritorious reform of its own, or is copied from some of the latest instances of legal progress in England, we are wholly ignorant; but we should be very glad if the suggestions of our Sydney Chamber to the same effect were as speedily as possible adopted up here. Observe how the matter stands. A man can now put on the records of the Supreme Court, with perfect impunity, a false defence to a just claim. The case goes to trial, and the defence fails, either from lack of evidence or from clear disproof. The plaintiff gets his verdict. But, meanwhile, the defendant has "squandered," or "wasted," or "misapplied" his property. During this career of prodigality and misappropriation, it is very likely that other people, with questionable claims, have been favoured with payment in full. But the unhappy holder of a bill, which is a confession of debt, and which in all likelihood represents a long standing obligation finally settled in that way, has been driven to the cost of a lawsuit before an expensive tribunal, to get merely his honour of an unfruitful judgment. If the defendant were placed in the witness-box, and there swore to what he falsely says in his plea, he might be chargeable with perjury. Why should he be bound to tell what at least he believes to be the truth in his previous written statement, instead of being allowed,—not indeed by any special grace or indulgence—openly conceded to him, but most surely in effect,—to allege what he knows to be untrue? It is impossible to conceive any answer defending this anomaly, except such as is made in the interests of dishonesty and chicanery. Those apply also to defences in other actions than those on bills. We certainly can see no reason why *any* defensive plea, whether in actions of debt, contract, or what the lawyers call tort, should not be verified on oath. Nay, we do not see why all the several allegations which are allowed to be made by both plaintiff and defendant in any of the pleadings which may precede an issue, should not be made with that sense of deep responsibility which would attach to them if the penalty for false and wanton or reckless statements were the penalty of perjury. But it is part of our system to get reform by piecemeal; and certainly the necessity for checking dishonest defences to actions on bills of exchange, merely for the purpose of giving defendants time to make away with their means, is of so urgent a character that it well justifies a body like the Chamber of Commerce, in endeavouring to get the practice as speedily as possible corrected. The bill, as we have said, is a confession of debt; it is so regarded by all people in all other lands; and it is a disgrace to trade more largely resorted to in these colonies perhaps than in any other part of the globe. If a man has a just defence let him plead it by all means. If he has not, do not allow him to say he has, to the defrauding of his creditor, and to the degradation of our tribunals from their honourable function of dispensing *justice*. We are rather at a bad time for any reforms requiring the aid or authority of legislation; but we hear on all hands so many complaints of the particular evils to which the Chamber of Commerce has been lately devoting its attention, that it is right that those in authority should also be reminded of their obligations in a matter so important in its bearing on the public welfare.

NEVER was the attitude of England more thoroughly in harmony with that high moral sentiment which influences her people, than that which she has often assumed during the present war. Never did her example tell with such power, or her institutions shine with such lustre. Never were those who predict her decay—because they wish for her destruction—more thoroughly refuted by the event. The overtures of the Czar were rejected, because they were unjust. The alliance of France was accepted, not for the aggrandisement of England, but the protection of an oppressed and feeble nation. It is difficult to see how any special advantages can result to Great Britain from the issue of such a conflict. But the people counted not their probable gains,—they obeyed the dictates of their hearts, and, with the nobleness which has never been surpassed, not even by antiquity, they resolved to forfeit that peace which they prize above all but liberty, rather than allow an organized despotism to crush even a Mahomedan nation. The prosecution of the war has given to England, at least, a fair share of military renown. This will be allowed by history, however it may be impeached by passionate friends of her fame, or denied by those who wish for her downfall. It is the glory of England, that when all other nations are crouching beneath a censorship, influenced by the narrowest bigotry, and jealousy the most mean, in England, every man may speak and print whatever he chooses. With how great impunity, may be gathered from the absence of prosecutions, even of men who are probably employed by foreign despots to undermine our national freedom by its mercenary abuse. It thus happens that every defect in our generals, every failure of our soldiers, is magnified into a national disgrace. It is true that France has also shared in those difficulties, and a tale might be told in France not much less discouraging were freedom enjoyed there. But the very institution which is the pride and honour of our nation—the liberty of unlicensed printing—enables the enemies of England to weave the innumerable items of intelligence into any shape or form—to calumniate alike our Governments, and our men—to magnify their misfortunes, and cloud their achievements.

Nor can there be the smallest doubt that the attitude of England is majestic as the protectress of the East,—with her fleet greater than the united naval forces of all nations, with her military forces now nearly equal to the French themselves, with means of improving the organization of the army beyond all other nations, with an accumulation of wealth never equalled since the Roman Empire, with a people attached to their monarch with kindred fondness, and trained by centuries of practice in constitutional Government! With all this there can be no doubt in the heart of any but her blinded enemies that she will prove the light as well as the deliverer of nations. Her course will refute the calumnies of her foes. There is not a spot in the East where she has not some faithful guardian of her honour;—in every hospital, beside every sick mat, bed, is some comfort furnished by her bounty, some of the brave daughters of England who, with and without the obligation of a vow, have followed the impulses of that faith which thrills and is the Divine Scriptures.

The honorable facts recorded recently by the Bishop of Sydney show the ardent aspirations of various nations to acquire the British language. The unprecedented demand for the Bible, will be a subject of joy to all who value that Sacred Book. The war will, doubtless, in its issue, prove that the Divine government is not the patron of a single nation, not the ally of a bigoted priesthood, not the instrument of an iron despotism; but intends that man shall be benefited by man's affliction; that their sacrifices shall prepare the way for their freedom; and that, instead of standing alone in the whole earth, as heretofore, England and her children shall see many—hitherto oppressed by relentless and despotic domination—enjoying the rights of mind, liberty of conscience, security from the caprices of power, and freedom to worship God. That such will be the result of this war, however chequered, is the expectation of every true Englishman, not less than his hope.

A nation like our own—favoured with internal tranquillity, when all elsewhere have been torn by factions, and alternately-seeking liberty like maniacs, or crouching at the feet of priests and despots; such a nation is not prepared for sudden war. We need no soldiers to make the laws respected. We confide our safety to our jurors and magistrates, not to our generals. The commencement of a war is always attended with some difficulties. But the man and the hour have always met at last; and we have found a MARLBOROUGH, a WOLFE, and a WELLINGTON. The naval commanders of former times have not been distinguished by the admirals of the present age. They have not captured Cronstadt; but they have driven every hostile ship behind stone walls, or sunk them! NELSON could have done no more. What shall be the political results of this great war no sagacity can unfold. But, at least, it will show that the moral strength of England has taught despots to bend to the yoke of religious or civil despotism on her own part, she is ready to receive the fugitives of less fortunate nations, and to stretch out her hand, when they ask her aid, to break the teeth of their oppressors!

MELBOURNE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MONDAY, February 11, 1856.

The Ministerial Crisis, which brought into the new Constitution of Victoria is again once found, on fresh grounds. Your readers will remember that the *Melbourne Herald* declared against the popular ballot, and the Ministerial Bill, which was introduced early in one month of the arrival of the enactment, with the Royal Assent attached, in the colony, and half that, therefore, the Act was inoperative, and would remain so until it had been sent back to England, returned to Victoria, and proclaimed in due form and time. The objection at present raised is on the ground that changes have been made in the act by the British Parliament, which have never been assented to by the local legislature. Sir Grant, the member for Sandhurst (Sandhurst), gave notice to the following effect in the Legislative Council on Friday:—"On Tuesday, he should ask the Attorney-General if the mistakes of the law officers of the Crown had been drawn to the double liability expressed in the 2nd section of the New Constitution Act, in consequence of its having undergone alterations in the British Parliament which were never assented to or sanctioned by this Council. If so, whether he was prepared to lay before the Council, and at what time, the opinion of the Crown as to whether the said Constitution Act passed in Victoria, is now in the colony."

In the Legislative Council, the estimates are being get through pretty well, and the end of the session is evidently at hand. A few further weeks will suffice to manufacture a little political sausage for the hustings have turn made, but without success.

"We be to be to the Jesuits" is one of the mottoes of the day, especially in legal circles. There is a rumour that Mr. Fellows, the attorney and upright friend of the Council, and Mr. Bourke, will receive the appointment; but I cannot trace it to any reliable source. The question of the salary which our Bench, so ably filled, is most wanting, is a knowledge of the law and practice of equity; and to this branch of legal law Mr. Fellows is decidedly more original to his competition and application, than profound in his attainments. Mr. Fellows is a man of great professional ability, but is not in the right man, in Mr. Robert Molesworth, the fellow-countryman of our new, who has been an implacable opponent of the best, under constitutional Government.

The Victoria Regiment, which is to form part of the war reserve is day under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Holt, who have made themselves popular by their exertions in the dramatic summary. Copple's difficulties with its able manager and powerful opponent, Mr. Lyster, continues to be the attraction, and "The Rivals," have been played with a most successful state. Miss Fanny Cathcart's "Rosalind" was the greatest lie she has yet made.

Trade is remarkably brisk. Two large cargoes of sugar came in yesterday from Manila and Calcutta, but the latter has still to be fully examined.

The Royal Mail Ship Mermaid arrive up late last night, and is now transhipping the Sydney mails to the Telegraph.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, February 5th.—On Friday last the Legislative Council discussed the subject of the claims of Crown of Lease of a Sheep Book. The new will be doubtless, in its issue, prove that the Divine government is not the patron of a single nation, not the ally of a bigoted priesthood, not the instrument of an iron despotism; but intends that man shall be benefited by man's affliction; that their sacrifices shall prepare the way for their freedom; and that, instead of standing alone in the whole earth, as heretofore, England and her children shall see many—hitherto oppressed by relentless and despotic domination—enjoying the rights of mind, liberty of conscience, security from the caprices of power, and freedom to worship God. That such will be the result of this war, however chequered, is the expectation of every true Englishman, not less than his hope.

A nation like our own—favoured with internal tranquillity, when all elsewhere have been torn by factions, and alternately-seeking liberty like maniacs, or crouching at the feet of priests and despots; such a nation is not prepared for sudden war. We need no soldiers to make the laws respected. We confide our safety to our jurors and magistrates, not to our generals. The commencement of a war is always attended with some difficulties. But the man and the hour have always met at last; and we have found a MARLBOROUGH, a WOLFE, and a WELLINGTON. The naval commanders of former times have not been distinguished by the admirals of the present age. They have not captured Cronstadt; but they have driven every hostile ship behind stone walls, or sunk them! NELSON could have done no more. What shall be the political results of this great war no sagacity can unfold. But, at least, it will show that the moral strength of England has taught despots to bend to the yoke of religious or civil despotism on her own part, she is ready to receive the fugitives of less fortunate nations, and to stretch out her hand, when they ask her aid, to break the teeth of their oppressors!

COLONIAL WOOL SALES.

LONDON, 16th November, 1855.

Ten Fourth Sections of Sales of Colonial Wools for this year commenced 19th ultimo, and finally closed this evening. The various catalogues contained the following totals (from which about 1030 bales damaged wool have been eliminated as being offered and otherwise sold):—

18,828	bales	Australian.
10,620	"	Victoria.
2,470	"	Tasmanian.
4,6 3	"	Adelaide
379	"	New River
3,548	"	New Zealand
11,961	"	Cape
115	bales	German, Spanish and Portugal
543	"	Buenos Ayres
375	bales	Peruvian
748	bales	Mogadore, Sifax, and Malta
871	"	Greek
783	"	Turkey and Egyptian
283	"	Smyrna

Total—48,730 bales Colonial, 5720 East India, 374 China, and 2,191 Peruvian.

The extensive increase in the Stock of England's minimum rate of interest from 5½ to 6 per cent. had to some extent prepared importers to expect a lower range of prices than in July. The further advance to 6 per cent. on the first day of the sales, having been generally anticipated, was received with some hesitation rather than otherwise, as evidence of the extent of remuneration required in the present nominal scarcity of money in the metal market. It is not nominal, for so very fully express our belief that at no previous time, in a better position to make purchases or loans, at lower abundant prices than at present, in proportion estimated with greater hesitation in at least European provinces than at the commencement of these sales. Owing to the large and sustained export of colonial wools from the ports of import from most of the British colonies, the stocks in our warehouses bonds had been very generally reduced to a low ebb. The uniformity of the tariff, however, had no effects on the minds of parth ustre, and notwithstanding a near cross attendance of buyers from the commencement to the close, in the first two days a marked decline was shown in the prices of all wools offered, and a large proportion of the amount on the next of sellers to withdraw sparsely or scarcity considerable parcels from each Sale's catalogue; which Estimate of Imports are imported conditions to the increasing stringency of money, and with the very best experience a gradual improvement took place, with prices for many descriptions left off at the full average of the previous series; these exceptions being inhabiting Australian and Victoria clothing wools.

Some considerable floats from Victoria and Van Diemen's Land have been in small supply; the few offered commanded unabated prices since the commencement, and may be the sort of sales the choice nothing floats from either colony produced relatively high rates. The Australian wools are the most generally entire and free of any of the Western Bay and Sydney floats, evidencing great want of care in this respect, as well as extraordinary inferiority in quality; and further evidence of apparent depression in lately stainless marks, is to be found in the rapid spread of the burr, even in those hitherto comparatively free.

Adelaide wools have since week have sold well, but, as before, a large proportion has been in the grease, and in this state taken largely for export at the current rates.

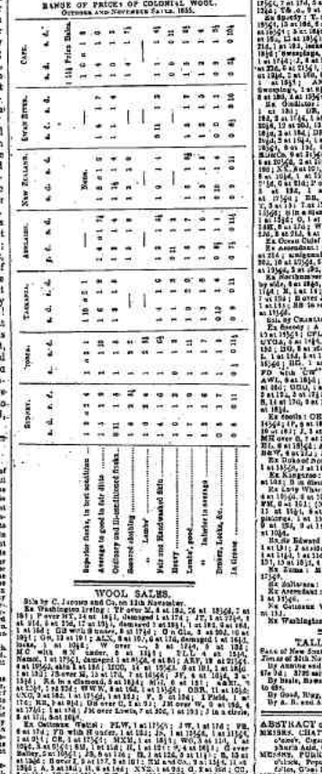
New Zealand wools continue to improve in quality, and the increasing quantity augurs well for the supply at a short notice. Superior qualities of coming wool, and of great support in the packing of washed and unwashed floats in the same bales is still apparent in these Books.

Cape wools have been in larger supply than ever before in one series. Exporters have taken largely of the same, which is rapidly improving in every respect.

East India, China, and other low wools have sold at a decline of about 10 per c ent. on August rates. Mogadore and Sfax wools have sold freely at about the same reduction, and mostly for export.

CHARLES JACOMB AND SON,
BROKERS, 3, Basinghall-street.

RANGE OF PRICES OF COLONIAL WOOL.
OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER SALES, 1855.



WOOL SALES.

Bills by C. Jacomb and Co, on 11th November.

Sales of Colonial Wool, 1855, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1847, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835, 1834, 1833, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829, 1828, 1827, 1826, 1825, 1824, 1823, 1822, 1821, 1820, 1819, 1818, 1817, 1816, 1815, 1814, 1813, 1812, 1811, 1810, 1809, 1808, 1807, 1806, 1805, 1804, 1803, 1802, 1801, 1800, 1799, 1798, 1797, 1796, 1795, 1794, 1793, 1792, 1791, 1790, 1789, 1788, 1787, 1786, 1785, 1784, 1783, 1782, 1781, 1780, 1779, 1778, 1777, 1776, 1775, 1774, 1773, 1772, 1771, 1770, 1769, 1768, 1767, 1766, 1765, 1764, 1763, 1762, 1761, 1760, 1759, 1758, 1757, 1756, 1755, 1754, 1753, 1752, 1751, 1750, 1749, 1748, 1747, 1746, 1745, 1744, 1743, 1742, 1741, 1740, 1739, 1738, 1737, 1736, 1735, 1734, 1733, 1732, 1731, 1730, 1729, 1728, 1727, 1726, 1725, 1724, 1723, 1722, 1721, 1720, 1719, 1718, 1717, 1716, 1715, 1714, 1713, 1712, 1711, 1710, 1709, 1708, 1707, 1706, 1705, 1704, 1703, 1702, 1701, 1700, 1699, 1698, 1697, 1696, 1695, 1694, 1693, 1692, 1691, 1690, 1689, 1688, 1687, 1686, 1685, 1684, 1683, 1682, 1681, 1680, 1679, 1678, 1677, 1676, 1675, 1674, 1673, 1672, 1671, 1670, 1669, 1668, 1667, 1666, 1665, 1664, 1663, 1662, 1661, 1660, 1659, 1658, 1657, 1656, 1655, 1654, 1653, 1652, 1651, 1650, 1649, 1648, 1647, 1646, 1645, 1644, 1643, 1642, 1641, 1640, 1639, 1638, 1637, 1636, 1635, 1634, 1633, 1632, 1631, 1630, 1629, 1628, 1627, 1626, 1625, 1624, 1623, 1622, 1621, 1620, 1619, 1618, 1617, 1616, 1615, 1614, 1613, 1612, 1611, 1610, 1609, 1608, 1607, 1606, 1605, 1604, 1603, 1602, 1601, 1600, 1599, 1598, 1597, 1596, 1595, 1594, 1593, 1592, 1591, 1590, 1589, 1588, 1587, 1586, 1585, 1584, 1583, 1582, 1581, 1580, 1579, 1578, 1577, 1576, 1575, 1574, 1573, 1572, 1571, 1570, 1569, 1568, 1567, 1566, 1565, 1564, 1563, 1562, 1561, 1560, 1559, 1558, 1557, 1556, 1555, 1554, 1553, 1552, 1551, 1550,

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.
JURY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice MITFORD and a Jury of Four.

BRADY v. ROSSITER.

The trial of this case, which was commenced on Tuesday, was now resumed and concluded. It was an action of debt, for goods sold and delivered, to which the defendant had pleaded the general issue.

Messrs. Darvall and Wise appeared for the plaintiff, and the Solicitor-General and Mr. Broadhurst for the defendant.

The "goods" which formed the subject matter of this action were a quantity of iron railings. They had been purchased from Messrs. Park and Strachan, by the defendant, and the former having become insolvent, the latter sought to set off a counter-claim of his own against them; having, as he contended, dealt with them as individual merchants or traders, and not as the agents of the plaintiff. Besides the question as to whether Park and Strachan had been dealt with as agents or as principals, there was also a dispute as to price, the present plaintiff claiming £45 per ton for the ironwork, which was said to have been sold at £28 per ton. Upon both these points the evidence was directly conflicting, and it was this conflict of testimony which caused the trial to run to such great length, as there was no question of importance arising out of it.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £74 11s.

Before Mr. Justice THERRY and a Jury of Four.

MORRIS AND ANOTHER V. THORNTON.

This was an action for an alleged breach of duty on the part of an agent who had undertaken the sale of a cargo of Feejeean timber. The breaches alleged were negligence in the measurement and sale of the timber, all of which were traversed.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. Darvall appeared for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Broadhurst and Stephen for the defendant.

The trial of the case had not terminated when the Court rose.

BANCO COURT.

Before Mr. Justice DICKINSON and a Jury of Four.

COTTRILL V. MARTIN.

This was an action by an auctioneer, residing at Penrith, to recover the sum of £62 10s. commission on the sale of property in that district. The facts of the case were these: the defendant had made arrangements with the plaintiff for the disposal of the property; and the latter had visited the property in question, and the power of sale had been vested in him by the defendant. Subsequently, and before the plaintiff had effected a sale, the defendant privately, and without communication with the auctioneer, disposed of the property to a man named Cummins. The present action was brought to recover the commission of the auctioneer on such sale—5 per cent on £1250, the amount for which the property was sold. For the plaintiff it was proved, by his own testimony and that of other witnesses, that, after the sale by defendant, the former had called upon the latter, who, alluding to the sale, promised to pay plaintiff his commission, notwithstanding the private nature of the sale. Mr. Mort and Mr. Lambert, auctioneers, were also called to prove the custom of the trade to be, that sales effected by principals, after the property had been placed in the hands of an auctioneer, did not interfere with the right of the latter to recover. These gentlemen, however, fixed the ordinary commission on sales of real property at 2½ per per cent. The defendant positively denied the assertion of the plaintiff as to the promise to pay plaintiff commission; and contradicted the evidence of the latter in several particulars.

The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff; damages, £62 10s.

Mr. Faucett appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Milford for the defendant.

BUSINESS FOR TO-DAY.—*Jury Court:* Morris and another v. Thornton (part tried); Barber v. Phillpotts and another; Galley v. Dacey; Beer v. Jones and wife; Boyce v. Lodge; Madden v. Lewis. *Banco Court:* Elwell and another v. the Commissioners for the City of Sydney.

REFRESHMENTS FOR WITNESSES, &c.—By the permission of their Honors there is now a refreshment table at the foot of the main staircase of the Court-house, where "picnic pork pies," lemonade, fruits, &c., may be procured by witnesses or other parties in attendance on the Court, without the necessity of leaving the building. This, if the table be well and cheaply supplied, as appears to be at present the case, will be a great convenience.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Flotow's opera of "Martha," which will be produced at this popular place of entertainment this evening, will be a great treat to lovers of music. This is, we believe, the first occasion of the representation of this piece in its English garb before a British audience—a circumstance the more remarkable from its great popularity on the continent, and from its being founded on a characteristic incident of English life. This opera was first produced at Vienna in 1847-8, and its production was attended with marked success, so much so, that it was simultaneously reproduced upon almost every stage in Germany, not excepting Berlin. Its success in that city was the more triumphant from its having overcome an intense national prejudice existing against anything Viennese. This triumph, as a writer in *Putnam's Miscellany* informs us, was mainly owing to "the lively and simple interest of the plot, and the really genial and sympathetic music which soon found their way to the popular heart." "Martha" has become one of the standard operas of Berlin, despite the musical critics of that severely classical city. The overture is said to be a pleasing compromise between the brilliant French and grave German schools—the movement having the vivacity of the former, and the forms of melodies belonging to the latter. This opera was translated into English for Madame Bishop, in New York, and we trust the enterprise of that lady in thus introducing it to an English audience for the first time will be attended with eminent success, and she will, no doubt, this evening receive that meed of approbation which is justly her due.

PHILLIP WARD MEETING.—A meeting of the electors favourable to the return of Mr. Plunkett, as one of the members for the city, was held yesterday evening at Mr. Molloy's (the Wellington Inn), Parramatta-street. There were two or three thousand persons present. The assembly, which was addressed from the window of the hotel, was for the most part highly respectable, and the meeting, as a whole, was certainly the most orderly that has yet been addressed by a candidate. The proceedings were commenced shortly before the time specified in the advertisement. The chair was taken by Mr. R. Stubbs. Mr. P. Hogan proposed Mr. Plunkett as a "fit and proper person," &c., and Mr. W. Baker seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation. Mr. Plunkett addressed the vast assembly at considerable length, refuting the charges made against him by Mr. Martin in reference to Mr. Manning, and commenting on Mr. Martin's character in strong terms. He also dispersed several minor charges, and concluded an able speech, which from press of English and other matter we are unable to give until to-morrow, amid enthusiastic cheering. The assembly was also addressed by Mr. E. M'Encroe, Mr. R. S. Ross (who was called for), and Mr. Stubbs. At the close three times three cheers were given for Mr. Plunkett and Mr. R. S. Ross, and the assembly dispersed after the usual ovations to the chairman, the working committee of the ward, &c. At the termination of the general proceedings, the new claimants for the franchise favourable to the return of Mr. Plunkett were requested to attend at the Police Courts, according to the various announcements, to prove their claims, and a number of names were added to the working committee.

MACQUARIE WARD.—The Court for the revision of the Macquarie Ward electoral list will be held at the Central Police Office at 11 o'clock, this (Thursday) forenoon.

COOK WARD.—The list of claimants for insertion on the electoral list of Cook Ward, was yesterday examined by Mr. Dowling and Major Lockyer. About 120 persons appeared to substantiate their claims, and were accordingly enrolled.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Touching the late correspondence upon the "Nicholson Portrait," I for one fully agree with Mr. Mort and your correspondent in to-day's *Herald*, that it should be painted in the colony, unless it can be shown there are no artists of competency among us willing to execute the work. I am not unacquainted with most of the productions of our town artists, and claim some little pretension as an amateur, having, in former days, had the entree ticket as an exhibitor of the Royal Academy, and I am under the impression that a painting could be produced here, not only creditable to the fine arts but such an one as would stand in favourable comparison with similar productions in any part of the globe. Why send to Europe when it can be done here? Mr. Woolley's views to the contrary notwithstanding. So with architecture. Look at Government House, the design for which came from England—a building that even the architect himself would never have thought of had he the opportunity, before making the design, of knowing the climate and seeing the locality; but such is the *way* talent in the colony has been abused—let us hope it may be fostered in future, as there are clever men of all professions in the colony.

I am, &c.,

18th February, 1856. ORESTES.

[FROM OUR CITY CORRESPONDENT.]

Saturday, November 17, 1855.

THE office of Secretary of State for the Colonies remains unfilled. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, to whom it is now offered, left Trebizond for Constantinople on the 1st instant. In the mean time, one person and the other gives a helping hand to carry on the business of the office. It is reported that his grace has refused the office, and that Mr. Frederick Peel has been spoken of (?), but in fact there are more than half a dozen names mentioned, not one, perhaps, of which has any truth in its composition. As I said last week, Lord Palmerston is seeking for one who can bring party influence to his support, rather than one who is fitted for the high office from his knowledge of the colonial interest. The refusal of Lord Stanley, a young man of 28 years of age, son of the Earl of Derby, and one of the opponents of the cabinet, sadly disappointed Lord Palmerston. It is not unlikely, in the event of the Duke of Newcastle refusing the chair, that it will be once more offered to Lord Stanley. Although it is a sad affair that one of the most important offices of state should remain so long unfilled, it will be a source of congratulation if the delay brings forward some one of ability, integrity, and industry. A man of 30 would be preferable to one of 70.

The demand for money has been very active again all this week, and the rates are fully from 6 per cent. and upwards. Long dated paper is not touched at all—the bankers and bill brokers perceiving the absolute necessity of extreme caution. They, therefore, will not lock up their money for any unreasonably long period; in fact, there is a fear of commercial difficulties arising. The speculative excitement in the produce markets has materially tended to increase the uncomfortable apprehension, which undoubtedly exists. The *Economist* of to-day apprehends a severe pressure during the next six weeks, and the *Times*, which has pooh-poohed the idea of money becoming tighter, is to-day obliged to admit that there is every reasonable certainty of a much greater pressure for money. The fact is that there is a scarcity of stocks of most kinds of produce, and large imports must take place sooner or later. This will create an increased demand for money, raise the rate, and consequently produce a pressure. Sugar has gone up 100 per cent., but is now falling, and cannot be sold even at a considerable reduction on the market rates.

There is little doing in the shipping trade, either to the colonies or anywhere else.

Troubles have commenced in the manufacturing districts by disputes between the masters and their men. The manufacturers propose in the present prostrate state of trade, and the fact that they cannot manufacture, except at a heavy loss, to reduce the wages. The men refuse to accede, and propose to reduce the hours of labour; and, as the masters in return refuse, the operatives have announced a "strike." The winter is close at hand—it will be a very severe one—provisions are very dear, and must go higher, and great distress must prevail, and another blow be given to trade. Without exception the operatives in the manufacturing districts are about as pigheaded a set of men as it is possible to conceive, and there is also no doubt but the manufacturers are as arbitrary as it is well possible for men in their position to be. There is great intelligence amongst the men, but they do put it into wrong practice.

The increasing spread of "popular demonstrations" in Hyde Park has lately become so serious that the Government has been compelled to prohibit these assemblages. Mischief-makers, law-breakers, and such like, have consequently to turn their attention in another direction.

The Emigration Commissioners will despatch a ship to Melbourne between the 14th and 21st January next.

The advices received from America announce a severe pressure for money, a fall in the price of stocks, to the extent of 4 to 5 per cent., and the dread of serious difficulties, all produced by the news of the tightness of the money market.

By way of Ceylon we have had this week accounts from Melbourne to the 1st September, and from Sydney to the 29th August. There has been a dearth of colonial news for some time, and the above are the latest dates. It is to be regretted that the news was so scanty.

An impression prevails that there will soon be a change of Government, that Lord Palmerston cannot bring sufficient forces into the field to insure the stability of his Cabinet for any length of time on the reopening of Parliament, which it is understood will be in January.

The Crystal Palace Exhibition has been officially closed this week, but the exhibitors have been requested not to take their goods away until after the 30th instant, in order that his Majesty the King of Sardinia may be enabled to see the whole. The Majesty will arrive in London early in December. Victor Emmanuel is a favourite everywhere; a liberal, enterprising, humane, highminded man, his reception in France and England will be a warm and generous one.

The news from the East this week is of much interest. The Turks under Omer Pasha have gained another victory over the Russians, in a pitched battle in the open field. He marched from Souchum Kalée for Kutars on the 20th ultimo, for the purpose of operating with the Circassians in the rear of the Russian army, under General Mouravieff, who is still besieging Kars. The Russians very wisely endeavoured to intercept him, and prevent the junction. 20,000 Russians therefore collected and posted themselves on the banks of the river Ingour, which traverses the narrow strip of land along which the Turks were marching. Omer Pasha had of course to force the passage of this river, and which he gallantly and successfully accomplished. He attacked the Russians at four points, the men wading through the river up to their armpits, and signally defeated the enemy. The Russians were routed in all directions. Thus Omer Pasha, the greatest general in the Turkish army, has again established the reputation of the Turkish army, and added another green laurel to his own brow.

From the Crimea the only news is that Sir William Codrington has at length accepted the office of Commander-in-Chief of the British army. The allies are preparing, it is said, to attack the Russians on the north side of Sebastopol, by sea and land.

The Emperor of Russia arrived in the Crimea last week, to personally thank his army for the gallantry they have displayed during the war, and richly they deserved the distinction and honor.

The appointment of Sir Wm. Codrington to the chief command in the Crimea, will, it is to be feared, not prove of much service to the army and the future operations. He has not seen much service. Had Sir Colin Campbell been appointed, then, indeed, we might have hoped to see extensive experience and hard service brought into distinguished play, and some achievement worthy the British army sustain the national character. The best men in the army, who have been in constant war in India, are returning from the Crimea disgusted with the state of affairs. Red tape, political or family interest, prevails to a wide extent, to the detriment of the service.

London, Monday, November 19, 1855.

The *Times* of to-day announces, in a leader, that Lord Palmerston has appointed Mr. Labouchere to the vacant post of Secretary of State for the Colonies. He is a man well known, of business habits, intelligent, energetic, prompt, and systematic. If not the best, he is certainly not the worst man that could have been selected. He is in fact a good working man of business, with talents and industry.

If you should see any notice about the loss of the steamer Pacific, late from Australia, do not believe it. The report is a mere exaggeration, there is every reason to believe, of the simple fact that she stuck in the mud in the Dardanelles, for one tide. She was then said to be on shore.

The news from the Crimea to-day is full of interest. An unfortunate explosion took place on the 15th instant, amongst the Park of Artillery of the French which communicated with that of the English, and caused great damage—killed and wounded in all about 600, and loss of ammunition considerable.

The antidote to this news is, that the English destroyed an immense quantity of grain and forage, collected in the Sea of Azoff, and destined for the Russian army in the Crimea and the Caucasus.

LANDING OF THE WOUNDED FRENCH GENERALS AT MARSEILLES.—General Trochu was the first of the generals who landed. He is a handsome young man, but he appears to suffer acutely from a severe wound in the left leg. The fleshy part has been completely carried away. General Mellinet landed some time after General Trochu. He is dreadfully wounded in the face. Both cheeks are bound up, and, from his emaciated appearance he must have suffered severely. General Bosquet came ashore long after the others, and was received, not at the usual landing-place, but at the house of the Sanatory Board, where he rested for a few minutes; he spoke to the attendants in the Provençale language, and expressed himself happy to be once more in his native land. He suffers severely from the wound in his right breast and shoulder, received at the capture of the Malakhoff. He is unable to use his right hand, and required to be assisted into General Rostolan's private carriage, which, escorted by a picquet of Lancers, conveyed him to an hotel. A more than usual crowd assembled on the quay to see General Bosquet land.

THE COLONIAL MINISTER.

(*From the Times, 19th November.*)

THE British public has borne the want of a Colonial Secretary so long, and with such equanimity, as to suggest a suspicion that they have forgotten the vacancy, not to say the colonies, altogether. However, we still possess some fifty colonies, or thereabouts, and they are still governed through that Colonial-office, which till lately was so widely feared and so little loved. This department, unhappily vacated by the death of Sir William Molesworth, after being refused, as our readers know, by Lord Stanley, and after being also refused by Mr. Sidney Herbert, has been offered to Mr. Labouchere, and accepted by him. That the name of this gentleman should have been mentioned from the first day of the vacancy, and that the office should nevertheless have been offered meanwhile to at least two other statesmen in opposition to the Government and to one another, is a fact that speaks for itself. Notwithstanding all that is said about liberality, fusion, comprehension, and other large ideas, when the moment arrives they generally give way to the actual force of political connexion, or "party," as we suppose it must be called. Lord Palmerston has fallen back on a trustworthy and competent man, who will transact the business of his department with regularity, and perhaps with despach. There cannot be very much to do in it, or at least there is not much that requires the anxious consideration of the chief, if we are to judge from the way in which the office has been knocked about for the last twelvemonth. Mr. Labouchere, we think, is the fifth secretary within that brief period, nay, virtually the sixth, as Sir George Grey held the reins for Lord John Russell, while he was away at Vienna. As there has been no very loud complaint as yet from the persons most interested in the colonies, none at least so loud as when one energetic mind was concentrated for several years on the government of the colonies, it may fairly be concluded that a respectable man of business will answer the purpose. We don't now attempt to govern the colonies in the old sense of the word. We allow them to govern themselves, and it is only within a very limited range that there can arise any discrepancy between colonial and imperial legislation. The discrepancy, when it occurs, is commonly a case for lawyers, not for statesmen. Even on the very important question of colonial constitutions, the only object is to find what really best suits the wishes and the wants of the colonists themselves, as we no longer aim to force upon them the model of the British Constitution, or any theoretical plan.

But, though the colonies no longer want a master-mind, or an inventive genius, or a splendid administrator, or a Heaven-sent lawgiver, perhaps it will be said that Lord Palmerston wants a little more ministerial eloquence in the Commons. How is it that all the clever fellows—all the men who can make speeches—are on the other side, or, to speak more correctly, on the other sides of the House? We think the question is one for the clever fellows themselves to answer. So far as Government is concerned, there happens to be no great call for eloquence just now. The only thing the nation cares about is the war, which is a matter not of rhetoric, or of exposition, but of fighting, backed, of course, by a good administration at home. The nation does not want hounding on to a war which it has undertaken itself with the utmost goodwill, and which it is prepared to carry on with the greatest perseverance. The Ministerial defence is to come, not from the Treasury bench, but from the seat of war, in the laconic style of the electric telegraph. It is true there is an immense power of eloquence in the House untrained, and therefore probably on the other side. There are a score or two good speakers of one party or another who will either have to say nothing, or something unpleasant, and who will probably prefer the latter alternative. But, besides that some of these gentlemen will knock off one another, their very multitude stands in their way. The conditions of the House of Commons only allow of a certain amount of rhetorical opposition. There were in Sebastopol 6000 guns, with a proportionate quantity of powder, shot, and shell, and no lack of men, and yet the laws of time and space permitted only a certain quantity to be brought to bear on us even in a twelve months' siege. Thus it is probable that the army of talkers with which Lord Palmerston is threatened next session will find itself seriously embarrassed for want of a suitable area. It will get "clubbed" like an ill-handled regiment, or the greater part will have to be laid up in arsenal for future occasions. Then, the best talking in the world requires something like a good case. Last session Mr. Gladstone blazed away against the continuance of the war, but the only results were that he nearly expended his own character and damaged his friends, who would now give a good deal that his speeches were forgotten. So long as the war is conducted with spirit, and no minor consideration is allowed to stand in the way, we may be certain of nothing but success about. War is work for the hands. As for negotiation, the time has gone by, or is not yet come. We have negotiated on an equality, and failed. The next negotiation must be on a disparity, when one side lies at the mercy of the other. It is vain to expect that next year.

The offer of the place to Mr. Sidney Herbert was a compliment to that gentleman's supposed patriotism and admitted talents. There are those who argue that if an offer is rejected it ought never to have been made. We don't think so. It may be wise as well as generous to express a friendly sentiment, even at the expense of what the world may call failure. But till the advance is made the failure cannot be known, and in politics it is generally best to clear away doubts as to the position of those we have to deal with. Mr. Sidney Herbert probably felt that, had he accepted office, he would have had either to repudiate his pacific professions of last session, or to expose the whole Cabinet to the suspicion of insincerity. He will, no doubt, give his explanation in due place and time, but the country is quite as well satisfied it should be as it is. The Peelites had only two ideas—peace and economy, and they must undergo much more change than they give evidence of yet before they will be prepared for war and its expenditure. Under their management we opened fire on Sebastopol last year without an adequate siege-train, and with only ammunition for a third-class fortress, and as they have since defended that management warmly and deliberately, they cannot be deemed to have repented of their errors. It is true that the Colonial Secretary has now nothing to do with the war, but there has been such a thing as a peace party in the Cabinet, and the very suspicion ought to be avoided in the present state of affairs. Mr. Gladstone's peace speeches of last session were translated and circulated in Germany and Russia, to the immense encouragement of the Russian party, who, however, so far from sharing his pacific intentions, only thought it superfluous to ask peace of a nation that would soon make humble suit for itself. What would now be thought if the Cabinet included a Minister so closely associated with Mr. Gladstone as Mr. Sidney Herbert usually has been? But even the most entire and conscientious changes of opinion require opportunity for ascertaining and expressing themselves. Next session Mr. Sidney Herbert and his friends will find themselves called on to declare themselves as to the conduct of the war. Messrs. Cobden, Bright, Disraeli, and others will be sure to provide such occasions, when it will be quite open to the "Peelite" statesmen to say whether they think the nation is in the right; or whether, in their opinion, we are simply fighting like savages or wild beasts for victory, glory, territory, or revenge. We are not ourselves much addicted to flatter the people, as a very cursory retrospect of popular questions will show. On several points we have steadily opposed the public clamour, and earned a very respectable amount of opprobrium in consequence; but when a cause is good, and when it is the fulfilment of old pledges, the defence of the weak and resistance to the aggressor—when it has been only undertaken after exhausting every expedient for peace—when it is carried on by the sacrifice of the country's best blood and utmost material resources, and when we have had, so far, substantial, if not very glorious success, we will not tamely endure to see a generous national enthusiasm coolly criticised or indecently lampooned, as if it were only the outbreak of some immoral or unreasoning instinct, and shall continue to view with distrust the statesmen who have so regarded the mighty efforts of a generous people, or have not cared to clear themselves of the suspicion.

A Vienna paper says that large supplies of ammunition have been sent from Simpheropol lately to Bakschi-Serai, and that another attack upon the Allies is contemplated by the Russians. The Emperor Alexander is to be met at Perekop by the two Grand Princes, Michael and Nicholas, and it is not improbable that his arrival in the Crimea will be followed by some attempted demonstration. The Allies, however, are well prepared, and will no doubt in any case give the Russians a very warm reception. The Russian army concentrating at Kiew for the defence of the southern provinces, under the name of the central army, will be brought up to the amount of 100,000. General Paniutin has been appointed to the post of commander-in-chief of this army.

As a testimonial to Sir Charles Napier, the inhabitants of Southwark have resolved to raise a subscription to defray the whole of the legal expenses incurred in his election for that borough.

THE AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

(*From the Times, 19th November.*)

JUST as we were hoping that the clouds which have for a moment obscured the Western horizon were beginning to scatter we were awoke from the agreeable delusion by another manifesto from Mr. Attorney-General Cushing. The sight of the smallest portion of blue sky seems enough to excite the inextinguishable love of strife that burns in the breast of this distinguished legal authority. Do the people of England begin to believe that they have been too hasty in elevating a mere electioneering dodge to the dignity of a national demonstration; do the people of America begin to think that they are pushing matters a little too hard against friends and relatives who have shown the most sincere and unmistakable desire to give no reasonable ground for offence? The soul of Caleb Cushing is troubled, and he rushes between the half-reconciled disputants to point out that his side have been much worse used than they seem to think, and that there is nothing left for Brother Jonathan but to exact from Brother John that most unsatisfactory satisfaction which used to be considered the peculiar mark of a gentleman.

The first thing that strikes us in reading the last circular of Mr. Attorney-General Cushing, which will be found in our American intelligence, is the utter uselessness for any good purpose of putting forth any such documents at all. In this country it is in the Queen, in the United States it is in the President, that the Constitution vests the power of calling attention by proclamation to such portions of the law as are in danger of being violated or overlooked. In neither country is such a power vested in the Attorney-General. His expositions of the law are of no authority either with judges or juries. If it be intended to put any more persons on their trial for alleged enlistment of American citizens, such semi-official declarations only tend to prejudice and embarrass the case. The judges of the land are competent to declare the law, and will, doubtless, do as they understand it, without reference to the opinions or circulars of the Attorney-General. If, on the other hand, the intention of this circular be to prevent any future violation of the neutrality of the United States, it then wears the air of an intentional insult to Great Britain, inasmuch as it presupposes that she will do that which she has most formally and deliberately announced her intention to the United States of not again attempting. No one will dispute the position taken up in this circular,—that the United States have the right and the power to prohibit foreign enlistment within their territory by an act of Congress, though many may doubt whether, without such act of Congress, the enlistment of troops within the territory by a belligerent would be a hostile attack on national sovereignty; nor are we prepared to admit, as asserted by Mr. Cushing, in defiance of *Vattel*, that to allow one belligerent party and not the other to enlist troops in a neutral state would be a flagrant breach of neutrality. But surely both England and the United States have a right to complain when the Attorney General of the United States takes upon himself, not merely to lay down the law, but, of his own authority, to find facts, and those facts which have no bearing upon his duty as public prosecutor, but are matters of discussion solely between the two nations. What right has Mr. Cushing, in his official capacity, to assert that Great Britain, in attempting by the agency of her civil and military authorities in the British North American provinces, and her diplomatic and consular functionaries in the United States, to raise troops in the United States, has committed an act of usurpation against the sovereign rights of the United States? We do not object to this assertion because it is manifestly untrue, inasmuch as Great Britain never attempted to raise troops in the United States, but only established recruiting depots on her own territory; but because, be it true or false, it is a matter entirely out of the Attorney-General's cognizance, in dogmatising on which Mr. Cushing, to use his own expression, "commits an act of usurpation" against the rights of the Foreign Minister of the Union. Equally uncalled for, and equally objectionable, is the statement that the indictment and conviction of any such consul, or his escape, by arranged instructions or contrivances to evade the operation of such statute, is subordinate to the consideration of the national insult involved in the fact of a foreign government instructing its officers to abuse for unlawful purposes the privileges they happen to enjoy in the United States.

Mr. Cushing can only imagine that the Consuls of England must either be convicted or escape by unworthy contrivances. Why not suppose, at least, for the sake of apparent candour and impartiality, that they may be able to establish their innocence? Such a presumption is not unwarranted by the ordinary tenor of the high legal situation which Mr. Cushing fills. It is the duty of the Attorney-General to prosecute to conviction those who have offended against the laws of the Republic, but how is it his duty to remind the people that after these trials have taken place they still have a ground of quarrel against the country whose agents have offended? Such remarks introduced into a professed exposition of the law, which ought, above all things, to be calm and dispassionate, convey but an indifferent compliment to the community to which they are addressed, and do but small credit to the official who thus goes out of his way in order to take upon himself the odious office of stirring up strife and dissension. We cannot believe that such arts will have any permanent effect on a great and intelligent community like that happily established on the other side of the Atlantic. Until much better evidence is afforded to us than we at present possess we shall persist in believing that such an abuse of high official position can have no other effect than to bring discredit upon him who resorts to it, and to place men of all parties on their guard against persons content to achieve the smallest political object at the expense of a national conflagration.

GENERAL CANROBERT'S MISSION.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 6.—Up to a late hour last night numerous groups crowned the Holms, and other elevated situations, from whence a view of the channel, with the open sea in the distance, could be obtained in the hope of welcoming General Canrobert on his landing on Swedish soil. This morning, at an early hour, the steamer Gautlieb, from Lubeck, was signalised, and the news flew from mouth to mouth with such celerity that a very large crowd had assembled at the landing-place by the time the steamer had come alongside, who cheered the General vociferously on his stepping on shore.

It is not only to General Canrobert, ex-commander-in-chief of the French army in the Crimea, that this ovation is paid, the belief is general that he comes the harbinger of war. It is thought that the moment has at length arrived when Sweden will gird on her armour in right earnest, and be ready to take an active part in the good cause. I have reason for asserting that great numbers of the Swedes are in favour of taking an open and honourably active part in the war against Russia. The excitement on the subject appears now to have reached its climax. Enthusiasm in favour of the war is not only to be found in the members of the army and navy of all grades, but it swells the bosoms of the former, the artisan, the manufacturer—in fact, civilians of all classes.

All eyes are, therefore, turned on the French general who comes among us at this critical juncture, and rumours of all sorts are in circulation. In the military circles the plan of next year's campaign is the general theme of conversation, and those officers who have been in Finland and Russia are listened to at the mess table and in the club rooms with the most profound attention. I have been assured on good authority that a general officer who has access to royalty, has stated to his military friends that General Canrobert has full powers from the Emperor of the French to conclude a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with Sweden, and to settle the needful stipulations. To show how far men's minds have become familiar with the idea of hostilities with Russia, I will give you a plan of operations which is circulated very extensively and discussed here. Of course, under present circumstances, I do not claim for it any authoritative origin. It is said, then, that Sweden is to furnish an army of 60,000 men, besides her fleet and 200 gunboats, which are, however, to undertake operations in Finland under their own commanders and quite independently of the allied forces; that the Swedish contingent is to enter Finland in the spring at three different points simultaneously and in corps of nearly equal strength, about 20,000 men in each. One corps will be concentrated on the northern frontiers during the winter; it will march by land, entering Finland by Tornea, whilst the other two corps will be sent across the gulf by water, and landed under cover of the fleet and the flotilla of gunboats upon two points which it would be unwise at the present moment to further particularise.

The Swedish plan even goes further, and embraces the operations of the allies in the Gulf of Finland with a force of 50,000 men, land troops, which will be quite sufficient to hold the Russians in check, and enable the Swedes to overcome all difficulties in Finland, and arrive without serious opposition at the land gates of Sweaborg and Wyborg, where they would find the allied fleets ready to co-operate with them from the sea-board.

Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that not only the citizens of Stockholm, but the inhabitants of Sweden generally, hail the arrival of General Canrobert as an event of the greatest possible importance, and await the result of his mission with intense excitement.

General Canrobert met with a brilliant reception at Court. A royal carriage, drawn by eight horses, was sent to bring him in state to the Palace, where the whole Court had assembled. The Princes Oscar and Augustus, and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, were present at General Canrobert's interview with the King.

RISE IN THE VALUE OF PRODUCE.

(*European Times, 20th November.*)

THE enormous increase in the value of sugar has directed attention to the statistics of the subject, from which it appears that the stocks on hand are small, and that a fear of exhaustion has mainly led to the panic now raging. In the present state of the market it will be to the manifest advantage of the West Indians to send forward their supplies with all imaginable speed, if they desire to avail themselves of the rates which are now prevailing. During the last twelve months the price of sugar has nearly doubled, and speculation in the article recently, has been immense. We hear of some houses which have cleared as much as £200,000 by their stocks, of others which have netted half that amount, of others again which have realised £50,000, and so on—all, of course, turning over the pound and the penny at a moment so favourable to fortune-making. One version of the cause of the rise is, that the beet root this year in France has been a failure; another that America, to supply her wants, has been compelled to import largely; but certain it is that the speculation in sugar has been amazing, and that immense sums have been made by the general feeling of scarcity which exists. The speculation, nevertheless, is not confined to sugar. All articles of consumption, such as coffee, tea, rice, tallow, breadstuffs, and linseed, have been in great demand, the prices of which have been almost equally advanced. Indeed, during the last fortnight or three weeks, the transactions in these articles have tripled and even quadrupled the ordinary amounts. The fever for speculation is now at its height, and never, perhaps, within the memory of man, was there so high a range of prices contemporaneous with the same dearness of money. In fact, the theory of the political economists has been reversed during this unprecedented crisis,—namely, that when money is dear prices fall. Not only is money scarce and dear, from causes to which in former numbers we have referred, but the value of all the necessaries of life is more than correspondingly elevated, and seems likely, from present appearances, to continue so during the winter. As regards bread, the range of prices astonishes every one, even the farmers themselves, considering the late excellent harvest, and the ample supplies which exist in America. Trade, like other things, is susceptible of a good deal of trickery, and mankind rarely tax their inventive powers higher than in the effort to turn passing events to pecuniary profit. The infirmity has even reached, it is said, at least one royal head; for it is now pretty plainly understood that the cry of a deficient harvest, which was raised in France a short time ago on official authority, has answered the purpose of the Government,—namely, that of securing ample importations to assist a cereal yield which was little, if at all, below an average one. But the *ruse* answered other ends than that which the French Emperor designed. He, far seeing man, was mainly solicitous for his own welfare,—knew that physical destitution was the parent of political convulsions, and adroitly announced in the Government organ the existence of all but a famine in France. In England we leave these things to private enterprise—to the natural laws of demand and supply; but the bait was too tempting not to be seized by the corn dealers of this country, who have long learnt intuitively how to make the most of that useful cry—"wolf." Mr. Caird, an authority on the statistics of grain, at length raised his voice, and showed that a very slight importation of corn would suffice for our wants until the next harvest; but his statistics were denied, and his reasoning assailed by a host of persons, all having an interest in the continuance of extreme rates. The result will be that in the course of a few months we shall have enormous importations of breadstuffs from the Western world, to be followed, soon after, by as rapid a decline in prices; and the unfortunate sufferer will be—the importer, taxed with freight, insurance, commission, and the other *et ceteras* of commerce, to meet unremunerative quotations.

Recurring to the subject of sugar, with which we commenced these remarks, the official statistics show that contrary to falling off, in the first nine months of last year 5,954,314 cwts. were taken for consumption; in the first nine months of the present year, 5,885,514 cwts., exhibiting a decrease of 68,800 cwt. Imports have, however, fallen off to the extent, it is asserted, of fifty per cent., caused, mainly, by the absence of cultivation last year in Louisiana, and not to any deficiency in the crop. In 1853 the production of sugar in that State was so much in excess that the article became unproductive, followed, the next year, by non-cultivation, to a large extent, and this year, necessarily, by considerable exports into the Union. If this be a correct solution of the increased value of sugar, the cause is temporary, and our sugar colonies must be prepared to take advantage of it. But it would be difficult to find half so good a reason for the advance which has taken place in many other articles—for which we are dependant on foreign countries. The intelligence will reach Jamaica at an interesting time, for we perceive by the last mail that the position of the island is improving, that the government expenditure as well as the parochial expenditure has been largely reduced, and that the island debt has been considerably liquidated by means of a large issue of incontrovertible paper, on the principle suggested by the Legislative Committee. The radical wants of the West Indies are money and labour. The first might be remedied by an issue, on the part of the Imperial Parliament, of a colonial paper currency, to be made a legal tender in England; and the second by sending our convict population to these beautiful islands, under such restrictions for the preservation of their health as might comport with proper discipline and the reformatory process. These suggestions are so important that we shall probably return to them again.

CLOSE OF THE GREAT PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE Exhibition was closed on Thursday the 10th. All went off well, and with enthusiasm. Prince Napoleon read an address, and the Emperor replied. The Duke of Cambridge was present. There was great cheering inside and outside of the building. The distribution by the Emperor of medals and decorations adjudged to the exhibitors, took place with great solemnity. The Englishmen who have distinguished themselves as exhibitors are to receive the decorations of the Legion of Honour:—The Emperor spoke in a firm, distinct voice, as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN—The Exhibition which is about to close offers a grand spectacle to the world. During a serious war, from all points of the universe the men most distinguished in sciences, arts, and industry have flocked to Paris to exhibit their productions. That concourse, under such circumstances, is owing, I trust, to that general conviction that the war thus undertaken only menaced those who had provoked it, that it was prosecuted in the interest of all, and that Europe, so far from seeing in it a danger for the future, considers it rather as a pledge of independence and security. Nevertheless, at the sight of so many wonders exposed before our eyes, the first impression felt is a desire for peace. Peace alone, in fact, can develop still more those remarkable productions of human intelligence. You must accordingly all desire, as I do, the speedy conclusion of a durable peace. But, in order to be durable, it must distinctly solve the question which caused the war to be undertaken. That it may be speedily concluded, Europe must declare itself; for, without the pressure of general opinion, struggles between great powers threaten to be prolonged; whilst on the contrary, if Europe once determines on declaring who is right and who is wrong, it will be a great step made towards the solution. At the present period of civilization, the successes of armies, however brilliant they may be, are only temporary, and it is definitively public opinion that always gains the last victory. You, then, who all believe that the progress of the agriculture, industry, and commerce of one nation contributes to the welfare of all the others, and that the more mutual relations are multiplied, the more national prejudices tend to disappear, tell your fellow citizens, on your return to your country, that France has no hatred for any nation, and that she sympathises with all those who wish, as she does, for the triumph of right and justice. Tell them that, if they desire peace, they must openly express wishes either for or against us; for, amid a grave European conflict, indifference is a bad calculation, and silence an error. As for us, who are allied for the triumph of a great cause, let us manufacture arms without any abatement of our industry or labour; let us be great by the arts of peace as we are by those of war; let us be strong by our union, and place our confidence in God, that we may overcome the difficulties of the present, and the chances of futurity."

SECOND EDITION.

Mercury Office, Wednesday Morning, November 21.

(BY THE BRITISH AND SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.)

THE APPROACHING VISIT OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.

We have telegraphic news from Turin of the 20th instant, which announces the embarkation that morning, from Genoa, for Marseilles, of the King of Sardinia, with a brilliant military suite. The Duke B. Grammont accompanies his Majesty. Count Cabaur and M. d'Azeglio have left for Lyons, where they will rejoin the King.

FRANCE.

Paris, Tuesday Evening.—The Paris funds closed to-day as follows:—Three per cents., 65f. 50c.; four-and-a-halfs, 91f.

THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The *Morning Post* says that the Duke of Argyll will succeed Lord Canning as Postmaster-General, retaining the office of Lord Privy Seal for the present.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

FROM the papers of 20th and 21st November, we extract the following items:—

GREAT FIRE IN LAMBETH.—On Saturday night, 17th November, a serious and very destructive fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. Jones, linen-draper, of Lambeth-walk. The mischief done is estimated at between £2000 and £3000. The following is the official report:—"The premises of Mr. Edward Jones, linen-draper, No. 133, Lambeth-walk, has the whole of the contents consumed, and the building levelled with the ground. Fortunately, the sufferer was insured in the Phœnix Fire Office. No 134, belonging to Mr. Poulten, butcher (adjoining), are also severely

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a certain antidote for Dropsical Swellings.—Mrs. Elizabeth Henderson, of Canterbury, New Zealand, aged 45, suffered intensely from a general dullnes of health; her feet and legs began to swell, strongly indicating dropsy, and she became so much worse in the course of a few weeks that she was totally confined to her bed, at last, her death was hourly looked forward to by her husband; he made up his mind, as every thing else had failed, to try the effect of Holloway's Pills, which his wife commenced using; after four weeks perseverance with them, she was completely cured, having by means of this medicine safely passed that dangerous period of woman's existence. These Pills are also a wonderful medicine for young females with obstructions in their health: Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

THE EYESIGHT.—Mr. DE LISSA, from London, in connection with the celebrated firm of S. and H. Solomons, opticians and oculists to the Royal family, of Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. The optical improvements made by this firm enable persons in advanced age, as well as the young, to read with ease, and to discriminate the minutest objects with perfect distinctness. Their lenses have the most valuable advantage over spectacles now in common use, that instead of the vision becoming strained, heated, or weakened, it is preserved and strengthened. Their glasses are slightly tinted by a valuable process, known only to themselves, and keep the eye in a required temperature. Telescopes, microscopes, race glasses, double and single operas, of most extensive power. Also a very small powerful waistcoat pocket glass, the size of a walnut, to discern objects for miles—most invaluable to the sportsman, tourist, or stockman. ☞ Observe the name and address—Mr. DE LISSA, optician and oculist, 56, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets. At home from 10 till 5.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICES.—Notice is hereby given that Sealed Tenders, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 1st of March next, at noon, from persons willing to furnish the Military and Naval Services at Sydney with the undermentioned, during twelve calendar months, commencing from 1st April next, viz.:—
1. Military ration and convict ration, scale No. 1, for commissariat convict labourers
2. Forage ration
3. Coals, including delivery in detail
4. Hospital supplies
5. Naval supplies, including candles and oil for both services
6. Milk for hospital
7. Birch brooms for Ordnance Department.

The conditions and details of the several articles composing the above rations, &c., will be inserted in the printed form of tender which can be obtained at this office. Separate tenders may be made for any of the above services, or one tender for the whole of the supplies of every description. Two unexceptionable securities will be required for the due and faithful performance of the contract, whose signature must be attached to the tender, and they will be bound, with the contractor, in a bond to Her Majesty in the sum of £300.

Tenders to be marked on the cavelope, "Supplies for 1856."

Any further information can be obtained at this office.

JOHN B. PRICE, D.A.C.G.

Commissariat, New South Wales, Sydney, 12th February, 1856.

A PERFECT HANDWRITING may be acquired in twelve or fifteen lessons. Six or eight lessons will be sufficient to change the most defective hand, proofs of which can be adduced. Lessons will be given most privately. For address apply to Mr. KERN, Hunter-street, or at 35, Harrington-street.

EDUCATION.—A Married Lady, who has brought up a family of her own, and who has one engagement already at Woolloomooloo, occupying her only three hours daily, is desirous of forming another in the same vicinity, or near Hyde-park. The course of instruction will be thorough English, with Music and French. References of the highest class given, including the family with whom she is now engaged. Address K., 140 Box, Post-office.

CHURCH UPHOLSTERER, R. A. STACE, 15, Bathurst-street East, two doors from Pitt-street.

REGISTRY OFFICE, 69, York-street.—Male and Female Servants in every capacity awaiting hire.

FOUND, in King-street East, a Portemonnaie, containing money and papers. The owner can have the same by paying expenses. Apply to J. L. HERTSLET, at E. Salmon's, auctioneer, Wynyard-street.

FOUND, a small rough Terrier Bitch, cropped ears. The owner can have her, paying expenses. HENRY WARD, Warwick Tavern, Surry Hills.

CHEQUE FOUND. Apply to FRANCIS B. DAVIDSON, Police Office.

£2 REWARD.—Strayed from the Blue Mountain Inn, Bathurst Road, a Bay Gelding, five years old, branded JBO on near shoulder (the JB conjoined), and 3 under saddle near side. Any person bringing him to the Blue Mountain, or giving such information as will lead to his recovery, will receive the above reward. GEORGE SHARP, Blue Mountain Inn, Bathurst Road, 12 h February.

MISSES LEWIS, Teachers of the Pianoforte, from London, 171, Liverpool-street, facing South Head Road.

MISS F. LEWIS, Milliner and Dressmaker, lately arrived from London, 171, Liverpool-street, facing South Head Road.

ELECTRICAL MACHINE.—Wanted to Purchase by Mr. ALFRED CANE, Commercial School, Stanley-street.

GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 212, George-street, where everthing suitable for the town and country can be obtained at the most reasonable prices. J. TAIT and CO., 212, George-street.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—Tenders for laying out the Grounds. Apply to JOHN GARSED, box 85.

THE SIMPLEST WAYS TO ... Stepping Stone to Geography, Stepping Stone to Bible Knowledge, and Stepping Stone to English History, by a Mother; also, First Lessons in Geography, in question and answer, ... post at the same price, on remittance in stamps.
Child's Guide to Knowledge
Allen and Cornaswell's English Grammar
Little Arthur's History of England
Illustrated London Spelling-book, London Readers, and London Instructors, plain and coloured
Crabb's New Pantheon, or Mythology of all Nations, 3s. 6d.; by post, 3s. 9d.
Miss Corner's Histories, and Play Grammar, with every description of school books in all languages.
At MOFFITT'S.

LUNCH, LUNCH, LUNCH.—Parker's Family Hotel, York-street.—Mr. FREY who is now the proprietor of the above hotel, having engaged one of the best French cooks (well known as such in Sydney), invites the public to call at his house at half-past one o'clock. He feels confident, after the first trial, they will support him.

Mr. F. is also prepared to take orders and furnish dinners to any parties who may require it.

MAURITIUS AND JAVA SUGAR.—
100 bags bright Mauritius counter sugar, ex F. Fisher.
250 ditto No. 20 white steam refined sugar
88 250 ditto rich yellow counter sugar,
For SALE on reasonable terms, in lots to suit purchasers, for cash only. Apply to HENRY FISHER, 25, Lower George street.

TURKEY OPIUM.
Canary seed, (just landed,) 6d. per lb., or in small kegs of 100 lbs. each, at 5d.
Hard's farinaceous food, 1 lb. and ½ lbs.
Nelson's, Swinburne's, and Glass' gelatine
ELLIOTT, late Penny, 107, George-street, near Bridge-street.

ALBION TIMBER YARD. ☞ Wharf, foot of Market-street. For SALE, 1 and 1½ G and T pinsed boards, shelving and box boards, panelled doors, sashes, hardwood of all dimensions, cedar in log and boards, cheap timber for jobbing, &c., &c. Prices very low, for cash. Apply MORRIS and CO. N.B. The old-established coal depot.

FOR SALE, One-half of the Howling Station, situated on the Murray River, with about 2,500 head of cattle, more or less; this is an opportunity rarely to be met with, as the station is in the immediate neighbourhood for the Port Phillip market. Application to be made to Mr. WILLIAM PEARCE, Seven Hills.

AMERICAN STOVES, at the Stores of A. SPARK. All sizes, of the most approved pattern. 300, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.

A. SPARK, Wholesale Tinplateworker, opposite the Royal Hotel, George street.—Lists of current prices forwarded to country storekeepers.

SLATES! Slates!—Best Bangor Slates remarkably cheap. GOODLET and CO., 22, Erskine-street.

BORRODAILE'S PATENT FELT, for sheathing vessels, on SALE by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

SODA WATER BOTTLES, in 2-gross boxes. L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

TOBACCO PIPES, in 10-gross boxes. L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

15,000 BANGOR SLATES, very much reduced in price. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street.

700 DOORS and Glazed Sashes, Laths and Battens, cheap. GOODLET and CO., 22, Erskine-street.

70,000 LATHS and Pickets, Weatherboards, &c., cheap. GOODLET and CO., 22, Erskine-st.

OLD TOM, in white and black bottles. E. H. POLLARD, Bonded Stores, Queen's-place.

CAMPBELLTOWN WHISKY, hogsheads and quarters. E. H. POLLARD.

CASE BRANDY and GIN, best qualities. E. H. POLLARD.

WINES, all kinds, in wood and bottle. E. H. POLLARD.

NEGROHEAD TOBACCO, for the Island trade. E. H. POLLARD, Bonded Stores, Queen's-place.

A FIRST-RATE BUSINESS to be DISPOSED OF, "owing to the Proprietor leaving the district."—General Store in West Maitland, doing a good trade, and will admit of more general extension. The stock in trade consists of seasonable goods, to be taken at cost, and £100 goodwill coming in. The premises are extensive, and low rent. For further particulars apply by letter to J. W. R. P., *Herald* Office.

WANT AND TEMPEST have on hand,—
Cart hames, felling axes
Shingling hatches, T hinges
Locks, tacks, nails of all descriptions
Horse hobble chains
Bullock hobble chains
Horse-shoes, hollow-ware
Saws of all descriptions
Bullock bells, sheep bells
Pocket and table cutlery
Tinned iron wash basins
Ditto milk dishes
Ditto frying pans
Japanned cruet frames
Claw hatchets, wedge axes
Felling axes, picks and handles
Cross-cut saws and handles
Pit saws, files, &c.
Wove wire dish covers
And a general assortment of ironmongery suitable for country stores, &c.
At their Stores, Pitt-stree North, opposite Queen's place.

VALENTINES, new designs; rich, chaste, very handsome, very elegant, and very cheap, at MOFFITT'S.

ALTERATIONS of HOUSES done by L. SACLIER, 264, George street.

PLASTERING WORK.—Every kind done with plaster of Paris, which is much superior in quality to the colonial plaster, at the lowest price. 264, George-street.

PLASTER of PARIS.—Large Depot, at L. SACLIER'S, 264, George-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Household Furniture and Effects.

MR. H. A. GRAVES will sell by auction, THIS MORNING, Thursday, at 11 o'clock, on the Premises, No. 146, Clarence-street, next door to the Maitland Hotel, without reserve,

The whole of the household furniture and effects, comprising chairs, tables, sofas, washstands, bedsteads, forms, pictures, kitchen utensils, and other sundries.

Terms, cash.

Cigars, Biscuits, Fish.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,

4 cases superior cigars, out of bond
2 cases fancy biscuits.
100 tins fish

Terms at sale.

Liverpool Salt.
Ex John Bunyan.
Damaged by Rust.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Sale Yard, on MONDAY, 18th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,

On account of whom it may concern.
50 tons (more or less) coarse Liverpool salt
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Oilmen's Stores.

A large assortment, of the most approved brands, now landing.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Invoices of oilmen's stores, consisting of
Quart and pint pickles
Salad oil
Castor ditto
1 lb. and ½ lb. mustards
Pint and half-pint sauces
Table vinegar
Bottled fruits
Jams and jellies
French capers and olives
Preserved salmon
Yarmouth bloaters, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street.—Regular Sale Days: Tuesdays and Fridays. All parties sending Horses or other Stock for Sale, are particularly requested to send written instructions previous to sale, taling brands, age, qualifications, and if with or without reserve.

Draft of First-rate Colts (broken).
From the Stud of James Roberts, Esq.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from James Roberts, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY next, 19th instant,

15 head of broken colts, got by the thorough-bred horses Sir Charles and Egremont.
To be seen at the Bazaar on Monday.

Thorough-bred Filly "Casselda."

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from James Roberts, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY, 19th February, at 12 o'clock,

"Casselda," a brown filly, 3 years, of great muscular power, and very fast, and a good opportunity for any one wishing to have a good Ledger horse for next Homebush Meeting.

Pedigree, by Sir Hercules (sire of Cossack), out of Moonshine, own sister to Young Plover.

For SALE the two thoroughbred Race Horses STRANGER and WILLIAM DARGAN.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from S. Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY, February 19th, at 12 o'clock,

"Stranger," a black gelding, 5 years old, stands 15 hands 3 inches high, got by Priam out of a Gratis mare Priam by Mr. Smith's imported horse Emigrant.

Stranger won the Camden maiden plate of one hundred sovereigns in September, 1855, and is now entered for the Windsor maiden plate of one hundred and fifty sovereigns (£150), and the Homebush maiden of two hundred sovereigns.

Also, "William Dargan," a bay horse, stands upwards of [illegible] years old, bred by G. Wyndham, Esq., of the Hunter; got by Scratch out of Lucy, a favourite thoroughbred mare; Scratch by old Whisker.

Stranger stands at present the favourite for the maiden Queen Plate, he being considered now the best three-mile horse on the turf. Both horses are now in first-rate order, and fit for the trainer.

They will be on view at the Bazaar on the Saturday previous to sale.

Important Sale of Horse Stock, Cattle, Pigs, Hay, &c.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Mr. Thomas Hayes to sell by auction, at his residence, Eastern Creek, Black Town Road, on WEDNESDAY, 27th February, at 11 o'clock,

150 head of horse stock
150 ditto fat cattle
40 milch cows
150 tons prime oaten hay
2 pure Durham bulls
Fat pigs, calves, &c.

Sale of Well-bred Horses,
At the Cattle Market,
On MONDAY, February 18th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from James Roberts, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, on MONDAY next, February 18th, at 11 o'clock,

50 head of well-selected horses, consisting of good upstanding colts, fit for gig or carriage. Also well-bred mares and fillies. They are in good condition, and well worth the attention of purchasers requiring first-rate stock. The above are all unbroken.

Terms at sale.

To Gentlemen of the Turf and Breeders of Horse Stock.
FOR SALE.
The Thorough-bred Horse "NUTWITH."

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Mr. John Lackey, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY next, February 19th, at 12 o'clock,

"Nutwith," a rich bay, 4 years old, bred by Thomas Icely, Esq., and own brother to the celebrated horse Cossack.

Pedigree—By Sir Hercules, out of Flora M'Ivor; Sir Hercules by Cap-a-Pie.

The Auctioneers beg to call special attention to the sale of the above horse; and at the same time to remind the racing community that Nutwith is still a maiden horse; he is in good condition, and fit to be put in training for the Windsor Maiden Plate, and Homebush, &c.

To be seen at the Bazaar on Friday next.

French Auction Rooms.
THURSDAY, February 14.
Silks, Checked and Bayadere
Satinettes all colours
Satins, Black and Coloured
Black Watered Ducapes
Black Gros and Glace Silks
Barege Shawls
French Kid Gloves
White and Regatta Shirts
Ladies' Underclothing
Black Crapes
Millinery, Mantles, &c., &c., &c.

F. PUISSANT will sell by auction THIS DAY, at the French Auction Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, at 11 o'clock.

Invoices of the above goods, just landed, by recent arrivals.

Terms at sale.

French Auction Rooms.
THIS DAY, Thursday, 14th February.
French Barege.
Ex Arthur.

F. PUISSANT will sell by auction, at the French Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

2 cases of French barege, most suitable for the present season, and landed only yesterday
4 cases French ribbons.

Terms at sale.

Superior Boots and Shoes.
To Boot and Shoe Sellers, Storekeepers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 15th February, 1856, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

20 trunks superior boots and shoes, comprising—
Men's oxonian shoes
Ditto stout calf pumps
Ditto kip cossacks
Youths' and boys' ditto ditto
Ladies' double soled kid boots
Men's light calf wellingtons
Ditto stout ditto ditto
Girls' calf shoes, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Now being landed.
Ex Catherine Adamson,
James Booth,
Joshua.
Important and Unreserved Sale of Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton Goods.
Jewellery, Watches, Plateware, Carpenters' Tools, Saws, Spades, &c., now landing.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, February 15, 1856, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

30 packages of the undermentioned goods, expressly selected for this market, comprising
Spades, 1 to 6
Tool chests
Fenders and fire irons
Counter scales and weights
Chisels and gouges
Steel sanifers and gothic japanned trays
Balance handle knives and forks, mahogany cases
Japanned bread trays
Plated braces, 24 steel bits
Stag-handle carving knives and forks
Ditto steels
5-inch turnscrews
6-inch ditto
Gimlets
Albata and plate salt spoons
Silver-mounted table candlesticks
Silver-mounted cruets, 4 to 7 bottles
Silver-mounted liquor stands, cut bottles
Ditto revolving cruets
Ditto ditto egg frames
Superior electro-plated pickle frames
Ditto tea and coffee services
Ditto chased ditto
Ditto toast racks
Superior 26-inch best steel hand saws
Ditto 24-inch ditto
Ditto 22-inch ditto
Ditto 20-inch ditto
Ditto 18-inch ditto
Ditto 16-inch ditto
Ditto 14-inch ditto
Ditto 12-inch ditto
Ditto 18-inch to 8-inch ditto
Ditto best keyhole saws
Ditto 26-inch to 12-inch fine steel hand saws
Double head steel fireirons
Ditto cut head ditto
Ditto ditto fancy ditto
Patent steelyards
Lancashire table vyces
Patent hammers and pincers
Superior silver engine-turned double bottom lever watches
Ditto capital ditto
Ditto engine-turned ditto
Ditto spring console ditto
Ditto hunting ditto
Solid gold seal and garnet rings
Ditto pearl and turquoise ditto
Single and double barrel guns
Ditto ditto rifles, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

Highly Important Sale of valuable Town and Country Properties.
By order of the Trustees in the Estate of John Rickards.
For Positive and Unreserved Sale.

☞ Well worthy the particular attention of capitalists, parties requiring investment, local residents, speculators, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions from the trustees under the assignment of John Rickards to sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 21st February, 1856, at 12 o'clock precisely,

The following valuable freehold properties:—

LOT 1.

One allotment at St. Leonard's, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, ½ acre.

No. 15 of section No. 3, commencing at the south-west corner of allotment No. 14, and bounded on the west by part of Miller-street, and bearing south 2 chains and 50 links; on the south by the northern boundary of allotment No. 16, bearing east 2 chains; on the east by part of the western boundary of allotment No. 13, bearing north 2 chains and 50 links; and on the north by the northern boundary of allotment No. 14, bearing west 2 chains; being the allotment sold as lot 74, in pursuance of the advertisement of 28th March, 1840.

LOT. No. 2.

Premises in the town of WOLLONGONG, formerly belonging to Robert Longmore, with COTTAGES and BUILDINGS thereon, described as under:

All that piece or parcel of land being part of Allotment No. 8, of Section No. 9, in Wollongong, in the colony of New South Wales; bounded on the north by Crown-street, 38 feet, on the east by Allotment No. 7, 165 feet, on the south by a line running westerly 38 feet, and on the west by other part of Allotment No. 8, 165 feet to the commencing point in Crown-street, which piece of land is parcel of a larger portion of land granted by His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke, to one Edward Corrigan, by deed, dated 6th November, 1835. Together with Messuages, Cottages, or Tenements therein erected.

LOT, No. 3.

An allotment in the township of RAYMOND TERRACE, half acre, No. 10, of Section 15, having a scribed as below:

Allotment No. 10, of Section 15, and bounded on the north-west by a line dividing it from Allotment No. 9, bearing north 40 degrees east, 2 chains; on the north-east by a line dividing it from Allotment No. 8, bearing east 40 degrees, south 2 chains and 50 links; on the south-east by a line bearing south 40 degrees west 2 chains to William-street; and on the south-west by 2 chains and 50 links of the north-east side of William-street, bearing west 40 degrees north, being the allotment sold as lot 92, in pursuance of the advertisement of 9th May, 1840.

LOT No. 4.

An allotment in the town of EAST MAITLAND, half an acre No. 1 of section 14, having a frontage of 2 chains 50 links, to Newcastle-street, described as below—

Allotment No. 1 of section No. 14, and bounded on the north-east by 2 chains and 50 links of the south-west side of Newcastle-street, bearing east 45 degrees south; on the south-east by a line dividing it from allotment No. 2, bearing south 45 degrees west, 2 chains; on the south-west by a line dividing it from allotment No. 3, bearing west 45 degrees north, 2 chains and 50 links; and on the north-west by two chains of the south-east side of High-street, bearing north 45 degrees east to Newcastle-street, being the allotment sold as 98, in pursuance of the advertisement of 9th May, 1840.

No. 5.

Two allotments in the TOWN OF MURRURUNDI, ½ acre each, Nos. 13 and 14 of section No. 5, described as below.

Allotment No. 13 of section No. 5, commencing 6 chains west 24 north from the south-east corner of section No. 5, and bounded on the east by a line 5 chains north 24 east, on the north by a line 1 chain west and 24 north, on the west by a line 5 chains south 24 west, and on the south by Mayne-street, being a line 1 chain east and 24 south to the point of commencement; being the allotment sold as lot 79, in pursuance of the advertisement of 8th July, 1840.

Allotment No. 14 of section No. 5, commencing 5 chains west 24 north from the south-east corner of section No. 5, and bounded on the east by a line 5 chains north 24 east, on the north by a line 1 chain west 24 north, on the west by a line 5 chains south 24 west, and on the south by Mayne-street, being a line 1 chain east 24 south to the point of commencement; being the allotment sold as lot 80, in pursuance of the advertisement of 8th July, 1840.

No. 6.

Two Allotments at WAVERLEY (South Head Road), 1 acre 16 perches, purchased from Mr. Joseph Vickery, described as under:

All that piece or parcel of land, containing (one) 1 acre and 16 perches, bounded on the west by the road from the South Head Road 80 feet; on the north, by Mr. Chapman's land by a line east 600 feet; on the east, by a line south 80 feet; and, on the south, an allotment No. 2 by a line west to the commencing corner 600 feet, being Allotment No. 1 of certain land sold by said William Morgan by auction and also that piece or parcel of land containing 90 perches, bounded on the west by the said road 80 feet; on the north by Mr. Allingham's Allotment No. 3 by a line east 300 feet; on the east, by part of an Allotment No. 4, purchased by Isaac Woodall, by a line south 80 feet; on the south, by Allotment No. 5, purchased by the said Isaac Woodall, by a line west 300 feet to the commencing corner, being the western half of Allotment No. 4.

Lot No. 7.—560 acres excellent land on George's River, admirably adapted for agricultural purposes.

Lot No. 8.—3 valuable allotments, situate in the town of Yass.

☞ In submitting the above important and truly valuable properties to public competition, and which are for positive and unreserved sale, the auctioneers trust the opportunity will not be overlooked by residents in the different localities where the property is situated, as well as by those desirous of investment, or inclined to speculate.

Particulars of title, &c., &c., can be obtained of Messrs. Holden and M'Carthy, solicitors, Castlereagh-street; or of the auctioneers. Terms, cash.

To Wine Merchants, Publicans, &c.

MR. RICHARD PEEK will sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Mart, New Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 14th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,

8 pipes port wine
3 hogsheads pale sherry
10 quarter casks ditto ditto
200 cases, fine old port wine
20 ditto champagne
130 ditto London bottled sherry
80 ditto cyder
100 ditto old tom
400 ditto fine pale brandy
20 hogsheads B. P. rum
10 cases cherry cordial
80 ditto Allsopp's ale
40 ditto Bowes' ditto
20 ditto Guinyess' porter.

Terms at sale.

SECOND GREAT SALE of the MANNING RIVER COMPANY'S LAND, at CUNDLETOWN.

On FRIDAY, 29th February, and on SATURDAY, 1st March next.

	Section.		Nos.
TOWN ALLOTMENTS,	21	1	to 20
Ditto	22	1	to 16
Ditto	23	1	to 18
Ditto	28	1	to 30
Ditto	29	1	to 32
Ditto	30	1	to 28
Ditto	31	1	to 17

AT CUNDLE BRUSH:
1 Farm, No. 2, 40 acres, known as Cairn's Farm.
ON NANDOO ISLAND:
2 Farms, Nos. 1 and 2, —— acres, rich brush land.
ON DUMARESQUE ISLAND:
9 Farms, varying from 15 acres to 50 acres each.
ON OXLEY ISLAND:
1 Farm, 20 acres, with river frontage.
ON JONES'S ISLAND:
10 Farms, containing from 17 acres to 50 acres each.
ON MITCHELL'S ISLAND:
4 farms, Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10, from 20 to 30 acres each, rich alluvial soil.

As per plans.

Terms—20 per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer; residue by bills at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, with discount added at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

AGENTS.—John Croker, Esq., Superintendent at Cundletown; Mr. W. Clayton, the Company's Surveyor, Cundletown; Messrs. Porter, Buchanan, and Co., Melbourne; Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., Sydney.

AUCTIONEER.—Mr. Jeremiah Ledsam, West Maitland.

The Company's steamer Gipsey will sail from Newcastle, on Wednesday, 27th instant, for Cundletown.

Lithograph plans, and further information may be obtained on application to the agents and auctioneer. See, also, Saturday's advertisement.

THURSDAY'S General Horse Sale.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Twelve of the finest horses that have been brought to the Sydney market for this long time past; they are all broken-in to single and double harness, and heavy dray work, and will be subject to any trials before payment. Among them are a very handsome pair of bay carriage horses, to be sold without any reserve.

Terms, cash.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, by Mr. S. WOOLLER, at the Bull's Head Repository, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

One new colonial-built omnibus; 1 new pair-horse break, very light; 1 second-hand four-wheel phaeton, suitable for a small family; 1 new sociable, 1 two-spring gig; three new whitechapel chaise carts, on four springs and patent axles; 2 new stone trucks, 2 town drays, 4 box drays, 1 new light gardener's cart, harness, saddles, bridles, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

A Complete Gentleman's Hack.

MR. S. WOOLLER has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A brown horse, saddle and bridle complete. The horse stands 15½ hands high; and one hour's trial will be given, either in gig or saddle, to any gentleman purchasing him,

The property of a gentleman leaving the colony.

Terms, cash.

Claret
Brandy.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,

30 cases superior claret
10 cases brandy.

Terms at sale.

Champagne
Whiskey
Sulphuric Acid

☞ THURSDAY, 14th instant.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,

120 cases superior sparkling champagne
Also— 3 hogsheads Campbelltown whiskey
8 carboys sulphuric acid

Terms at sale.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 15th February.
Important Sale of 15 cases New Books, from the celebrated publisher Henry G. Bohn.
Now landed, Ex Varoon, from London, comprising

WORKS ON

Painting	Mining	Geography
Architecture	History	Antiquity
Botany	Surgery	Poetry
Railways	Chemistry	Theology, and
Geology	Mathematics	General Literature

By, among others, the following Authors:

De Quincey	Nicholson	Cowper
Lamartine	Pugin	Shakspeare
Layard	Newton	Coleridge
Liebeg	Bulwer	Longfellow
Listow	Taylor	Pope
Ledru Rollin	Martineau	Swift
Kitto	Smollett	Scott
Michelet	Dryden	Thomson
Catlin	Fielding	Byron
Marryatt	Milton	Goldsmith.

☞ The whole for positive sale on the above day, by auction.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,

15 cases of well selected standard, useful, and amusing works, including
Bohn's Standard Library, complete
Bohn's British Classics, complete
Ainsworth's Rookwood, Barbauld's Selection
Bohn's Scientific and Antiquarian Library
Barrington's Heraldry, Burrows' Travels in China
Voyage of Samarang, Book of Table Talk
Bohn's Cheap Series, complete
Boswell's Johnson, Wonderful Inventions
British Museum, British Essayists, British Poets
Brougham's Sketches and Dialogues, Bulwer's Leila
Pilgrim's Progress, Burke on Heraldry, Sir J. Reynolds on Painting
Campbell's Frederick the Great and Petrarch, Cary's Life and Works
Catlin's Indians, Cattermole's Civil War, Robin Hood
Drawing Room Dances, France and the French, Cibber's Apology
Constable, the Artist, Topography of Britain, History of Slavery
Burnett's Own Times, Bickentlp's Works, Sinnet's Works
Wonderful Stories, Companions of Man
Scenery of London, Romance of the Peerage
Spas of England, Herring's Historical Works
Heretic, Howard's Spirit of Shakespeare, Scientific Dialogues
Knight's Old English Worthies, Kitto's Pictorial Sunday Books
Lamb's Tales, Treasure Trove, Londina Illustrated
Lover's Legends, Handy-Andy, Poor Jack, Pirate
Borneo, Musical Library, Plutarch's Lives
Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea, Simeon's Works
Tassa, Costume of the Clans
Montell's Wonders of Geology, Medals of Creation
Maxwell's Wellington, Irish Rebellion, Godfrey Malson
Nelson's Letters and Despatches, Shakespere's Works
Diary times Charles the 2nd, Longfellow's Works, Milton
Ossian, Pope, Scott's Poetical Works, Vathek
Sturm's Reflections, Thomson's Seasons, Moore's Works
Muller's Pilgrim of Beauty, Arabian Antiquities
Illuminated Book of Needlework, Napoleon Gallery
Edinboro' Gazeteer, Phantasmagoria of Fun
Picture Bible, Picture of the French
Pugin's Ecclesiastical Ornaments
Pugin's Gothic Architecture
Pugin's Ornamental Gables
Pugin's Gothic Ornaments
Pugin's True Principles, with Apology
Robinson Crusoe, Robinson's Rural and Village Architecture
Robinson's Ornamental Villas and Farm Buildings
Coleridge's Works, Cowper and Dryden's Works
Heber and Hemans' Works, Barbauld's Works
Paradise Lost, Bourrienne's Napoleon
Byron's Works, Marryatt's Privateer and Settler
Marryatt's Masterman Ready and Mission
Domestic Cookery Books, Ladies' own Cookery Book
Traits and Trials, by L. E. L., Lives of Saints
Sortain's Sermons, Arensburg, Hildebrand
Thiers' French Revolution and Consulate
Thompson's Key to Bible, Uncle Tom
Vidocq's Memoirs of, Wide World, Treatise on Railroads
Warren Hasting's Chemical Analysis
Nicholson's Architecture and Operative Mechanic
Curiosities of Nature, Raumer's England and Italy
Roscoe's Continental Tourists, Dictionary of Printing
Snell on Instinct and Reason, Spooner on Sheep
Randolph's Views of Christ's Ministry
White's Farriery, Painter's Manual
Wilberforce's Christianity, Planches Costume
Moore's Practical Piety and Sacred Dramas
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, Atlas
Antiquarian Classics, Attributes of God
Cutaneous Diseases, Bostock's Physiology
Burns on Midwifery, Catlon's Conchologist
Collis on Diseases, Comer's Surgical Essays
Ellis on Insanity, Cruden's Concordance
Jenner's Life and Correspondence, Paley's Works
Sinclair's Code of Health, Claude's Folio of Beauties
Flaxman's Æschylus, Hesiod and Homer
Foster's Decision of Character and Popular Ignorance

Together with a very large and varied selection from the best authors, and of which the above is but an extract.

Catalogues will be ready for distribution in a few days, and can then be obtained at the office of the auctioneers.

Terms at sale.

☞ Important Sale of Magnificent Iron Bedsteads.
Now being landed, ex Caduceus.
To Upholsterers, Parties Furnishing, Private Families, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, February 15th, 1856, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

An invoice superb brass and iron bedsteads, the best ever imported, comprising
Patent solid iron child's cots, registered safety sides, brass vases and wood bowl castors, 4 feet x 2 feet
Patent solid iron half tester bedstead, low sent, registered safety sides, &c., &c., 5 feet x 3 feet
Ditto ditto, japanned blue, 4 feet x 2 feet
Patent swing cots, 3 feet x 1 foot 9 inches
Four-post bedsteads, solid iron, dove tail joints and head-rail, patent sacking, valance, curtain rods, &c., &c., 6 feet 6 inches x 3 feet 6 inches
Ditto ditto, 6 feet 6 inches x 4 feet
Four-post bedsteads japanned maple, patent dovetail joints, head rails, patent sacking, sillars and legs to taper, from 2½ inches diameter, valance, curtain rods, brass vases and castors, 6 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches
Ditto ditto ditto
Japanned black, with gold scrolls on foot
Emerald green, ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Terms, cash.

☞ Day of Sale, MONDAY, 18th instant.
Baltic Deals.
Remaining Portion of Cargo of Princessan Lovisa.
To Builders, Contractors, and the Trade.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from Messrs. How, Walker, and Co. to sell by auction, on the Circular Wharf, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The remaining portion of Baltic timber, now landed ex Princessan Lovisa, from Stockholm, viz.:—

Baltic deals, measuring as under—

20—3	x	9
18—3	x	9
17—3	x	9
16—3	x	9
15—3	x	9
14—3	x	9
13—3	x	9
14—1½	x	9
14—1	x	8
10—3	x	10

☞ The trade are reminded that this shipment of timber has been as yet unsurpassed for quality. The whole being now landed can be inspected on the Circular Quay, and will be disposed of by auction on the day named, viz., MONDAY, 18th instant.

Terms at sale.

To Booksellers and others.
New Books ex Catherine Adamson.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,

An invoice of saleable and popular Books, just landed, ex Catherine Adamson, including—
Hard Times for these Times
Past, Present, and Future. Death Flag
Philosophy of Apparitions. The World in a Man-of War.
Wild Sports in the Far West. The Dunmow Flitch
Scripture—Natural and History. Cinq Mars
Mysteries of Paris. Monte Christo. Robinson Crusoe
Crichton. Valentine M'Clutchey. Josephus
Jach Sheppard. Boswell's Johnson. Cooper's Novels
Ingoldsby's Legends. Lancashire Witches. Burns' Works
Paul Periwinkle. Leisure Hour. Spectator
Byron's Works. Old Saint Paul's
Book of Art. Literature of all Nations
Leeche's Pictures of Life and Character. Christian in Palestine
Book of Gems. Art Journal. Tales of the Sea. Smitle's Works
Don Quixote. Pilgrim's Progress. Columbus
Tales and Stories of Irish Peasantry
Bibles
Church Services
Common Prayers
Voltaire's Dictionary. Russian Sketch Book. Vanity Fair
Rifle Rangers. Star Chamber. British Poets, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.
To Saddlers and others.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their M

SALES BY AUCTION.

Unredeemed Pledges.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by public auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The remaining lot of unredeemed pledges left from yesterday's sale, consisting of
Gold and silver watches
Jewellery
Wearing apparel
Guns, pistols, and
Sundries.
Terms, cash.

Slops.
To Outfitters, Drapers, &c.
Useful and Seasonable Goods, just landed, ex Palmyra.
THIS DAY, 14th February, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day, 47 packages of useful and seasonable goods, now landing, ex Palmyra, consisting of—
Men' drab and millers' mole trousers
Men's black doe coats
Ditto fancy ditto
Ditto oxonion ditto
Ditto black paletots
Ditto cachmere ditto
Ditto holland ditto
Ditto alpaca ditto
Ditto silk ditto
Fancy silk and satin vests
Ditto doe ditto
Black cloth ditto
Embroidered ditto
Black and fancy doe trousers
Brown and white drill ditto
Colonial tweed ditto
Boys' and youths' suits
Ditto mole trousers
Ditto printed ditto
Ditto cord ditto
White and regatta shirts
Scotch twill and serge shirts.
Terms at sale.

To Drapers, Warehousemen, and others.
New Goods, just landed, ex Palmyra and Caduceus.
THIS DAY, 14th February, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
73 packages of really choice and seasonable goods, now landing, ex Palmyra and Caduceus, consisting of
72 and 80 inch greys
33 and 36 inch greys
Horrock's shirtings
Crewdson's ditto
5-4 prints
7-8 ditto
Fancy delaines
Printed cachmeres
Cachmere checks
French twills
Orleans
Coburgs
French merinoes
Fancy silks
Brocaded ditto
Orientals
Fancy ditto
Parasols
Hosiery
Linen and cotton tick
Union ditto
Earlston ginghams
Scotch checks
Drab and millers' mole
Rolled shirting
Ditto jaconets
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Huckabacks
Linen diapers
Table linens
Nursery diapers
Furniture chintzes
Ditto dimities
Venetians
Window hollands.
Terms at sale.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers, Shippers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
FRIDAY, 15th February.

MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 81, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 15th February, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Sixty-four packages of boots and shoes, especially adapted to the wants of this market, and now landing in excellent condition, comprising
Men's watertight boots, tipped and bradded
Ditto high-backed bluchers
Ditto hob nailed ditto
Ditto stout diggers' boots
Ditto thigh boots
Ditto lace-ups, extra stout
Ditto strong walking shoes
Ditto calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto prince georges
Women's cachmere boots, welts
Ditto cloth ditto ditto
Ditto ditto and cachmere E. S. boots
Ditto kid, ditto ditto
Ditto adelaide boots
Ditto patent slips
Ditto walking shoes
Ditto Swiss ditto
Ditto French kid ditto
Ditto cordovan ditto
Ditto Jenny Lind ditto
Ditto Victoria ditto
Girls' and maids' boots and shoes, a large assorment
Boys' and youths' boots and shoes, in every variety
Infants' boots and shoes. Also,
36 dozen kangaroo skins
1450 lb. calf skins
48 sides kip.
Terms at sale.

For Positive Sale.
TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WOOLLOOMOOLOO-STREET, No. 47, the 2nd house, on the South side, between RILEY and CROWN STREETS, Woolloomooloo.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, at half-past 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 14th February,
An allotment of land, on which is built a neat and substantial TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, containing four rooms, and at present occupied by Mr. Mark Hincks, next door to the Woolloomooloo Dispensary.
The depth of the ground is 80 feet, with a frontage of 25 feet to WOOLLOOMOOLOO-STREET.
At a comparatively trifling expense a second house might be erected; the gables of the present buildings being so arranged that only a front and back wall are required.
The neighbourhood is most respectable, convenient, and healthy, commanding beautiful views of the bay, domain, and other interesting objects which surround this favourite portion of the city.
Title—Unexceptionable.
Terms at sale.

COPE'S BUILDINGS.
TWELVE NEAT AND CONVENIENT COTTAGES, In that fast-spreading and very healthy Neighbourhood, GLEBE-STREET, GLEBE.
For Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 19th FEBRUARY.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, on TUESDAY, 19th February, at half-past 11 o'clock,
All those TWELVE COTTAGES, substantially built of stone and brick, with slated roofs, each containing two good rooms. They form a short street or row, are situated a little off Glebe-street, and known as COPE'S BUILDINGS.
They are all occupied by regular and good tenants.
Property of this kind is calculated to insure a regular tenancy, and being so contiguous to the University, the Railway Station, and other attractions in immediate connection with this densely peopled and favourite locality, must ever prove a safe and profitable source for the employment of capital.
The Omnibus stand is only five minutes' walk, whence they ply every quarter of an hour to all parts of the city.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

To Painters, Oil and Colour Men, Soda-water and Gingerbeer Manufacturers, Ironmongers, and others.
Paints and White Lead
Boiled and Raw Oil
Ewbank's Patent Nails
Hammered and Cut ditto
Soda, Lemonade, and Gingerbeer Powders.
FRIDAY, 15th February, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 15th February,
Sundry invoices of goods—
Paints, boiled and raw oils, &c., in great variety
Emerald, ultramarine, stone blue, and town glue
Red, brown, yellow, green, blue, and black, in tins of 28 lbs. each, and carefully packed in wood boxes, very convenient for carriage
Lemonade, soda, and ginger-beer powders, in tins and boxes
100 kegs Ewbank's patent nails
20 ditto very superior 2 inch hurdle nails
5 ditto ditto 2½ ditto ditto
5 ditto best charcoal horse nails
White lead, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY the following properties will be submitted for Auction Sale, by Messrs. W. DEAN and CO., at the Mart, at half-past 11 o'clock,
THREE GOOD DWELLING HOUSES, Berwick-street, off Palmer-street, Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo.
A FOUR-ROOMED DWELLING HOUSE, and an Allotment of Land, adjoining the Dispensary, Woolloomooloo-street.
TWO GOOD COTTAGES, and a piece of Land, near the Toll-bar, Botany-road.
Plans on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

BOTANY ROAD TOLL BAR.
TWO SMALL COTTAGES, with Interest in Lease for 20 Years of an Allotment of Land 220 feet deep, with a frontage of 25 feet to Botany Road, close by the Toll Bar, and about a mile from the city of Sydney.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, at half-past 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 14th February,
The interest in a lease of 20 years in an allotment of land on the Botany Road, near the Toll Bar, having a frontage of 25 feet, by a depth of 220 feet, together with the two neat cottages erected thereon, of weatherboard front, with brick gables and parting walls, galvanized iron roof, &c.
Each containing two rooms, with fire-places, and front rooms papered on strong calico.
A well of excellent water, with an unfailing supply.
Both cottages are let to good tenants.
An opportunity is here presented in which mechanics or tradesmen, with a little spare cash, or persons of moderate means, may become their own landlords, and acquire a snug little property at a very desirable distance from the city, for a trifling outlay, which could easily be made to return from fifty to one hundred per cent.
Terms at sale.

A General Clearance Sale.
To Contractors, Builders, Joiners, Blacksmiths, Cabinet-makers, &c.
On the premises of Mr. E. Wilson, builder, William-street, Woolloomooloo, who is retiring from business.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Mr. E. Wilson, to sell by auction, on the premises, in William-street, Woolloomooloo, at half-past 2 o'clock, THIS DAY, 14th February,
The following sundries now on the premises in William-street, Woolloomooloo.
The entire to be disposed of without the slightest reve, viz.—
A large and varied assortment of timber
Deals and cedar
Doors and frames
Window sashes and frames
Tables, legs, and boards
One-and-a-half ton iron
Saddle and bridles
Cart and other harness
Slates and flags, great variety
Together with a quantity of miscellaneous articles pertaining to the trade, lots of lumber, &c., too numerous to particularise, without reserve.
Terms, liberal.

Woolloomooloo.
Three good Dwelling-Houses, newly erected with stone and brick, and slated roofs, Berwick-street, off Palmer-street, near that central and leading thoroughfare, Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo.
For Absolute Sale, THURSDAY, 14th February.

MESSRS W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 178, George-street North, at half-past 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 14th February, without a particle of reserve,
All those substantial and newly built of stone and brick, THREE DWELLING-HOUSES, with slated roofs, each containing four rooms, with the usual out-offices, and enclosed yards, all having back entrances, and situated in a very convenient and central position in Berwick-street, Woolloomooloo.
They are all occupied by respectable and regular tenants, and may be sold separately, or in one lot.
The neighbourhood is respectable, and the situation exceedingly healthy.
Plan on view at auctioneers' rooms.
Title good.—Terms liberal.
And no reserve limit.

HORTONVILLE.
Market Gardens, Villa Sites.
Being 12 large Allotments of choice Land, selected from the PETERSHAM ESTATE, in a somewhat elevated position, adjoining the celebrated Norwood Property, with a considerable frontage to the Illawarra and New Cook's River Road.
For Auction Sale at the Marrickville Hotel.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the proprietor, to sell by auction, at the Marrickville Hotel, at 2 o'clock, on the afternoon of SATURDAY, 23rd February,
All those twelve large allotments of excellent land, being portions of THE PETERSHAM ESTATE, immediately situated between the property of Thomas Chalder, Esq., Marrickville, and the famed NORWOOD. Its northern boundary being the Swamp Road to the Railway Station.
The position is exceedingly eligible, and the lots being large—ranging from one to two acres each—of fine favourable soils, with good water, will be found very suitable for the COUNTRY RESIDENCE of parties engaged in city business, being only about two and a half miles from Sydney, or for MARKET GARDENS it would be very valuable.
On some portions of the property very good brick clay is procurable, and houses might quickly be erected at comparatively little cost.
This neighbourhood is rapidly advancing in importance and increasing in population.
New buildings are springing up in all directions, and by the facilities which the railway and other modes of transit afford, is doubtless destined, ere long, to be one of the most attractive and desirable of the metropolitan suburbs.
Further particulars in future advertisements.
Title—unquestionable. Terms at sale.
Plan on view at the auctioneers' rooms.

Newtown.
Hanson's Cottage, Pentonville.
Substantial Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Pianoforte—original cost £150
Rare Oil Paintings
Cut Glass, China, &c., &c.
First-class Milch Cow, Poultry
Newfoundland Dog, Gig and Tandem Harness, &c. &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Mr. W. Samuell, who is about retiring into the interior, to sell by public auction, at his residence, Newtown, on MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his very superior substantial household furniture, really choice oil paintings, splendid pianoforte by Challens and Hollis, imported to order at a cost of £150.
☞ This instrument is well worthy the attention of connoisseurs in music; it is most powerful, and at the same time possesses unrivalled sweetness of tone, having extra metallic retaining plates, combined with every possible appurtenance. Also,
The furniture of three bedrooms, nursery, &c., &c.; and One A1 milch cow, from Sir Charles Fitz Roy's herd
Poultry, Newfoundland dog, harness
And a variety of sundries, which will appear in the catalogues now preparing, and deliverable two days prior to the sale on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock.
Terms, cash.

Very, Superior Household Furniture
Brilliant Toned Cottage and Square Pianofortes
Magnificent and Most Powerful Organ
Rare Engravings
Plateglass, Cutglass, China, &c., &c.
The Whole for Peremptory Sale.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has been favoured with instructions from Charles Kemp, Esq., who is leaving Sydney by the La Hogue, to sell by public auction, at his residence, Macquarie-street, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, precisely at 11 o'clock,
The whole of that gentleman's truly substantial household furniture, namely,
HALL.—Comprising table, settee, chairs, clock, hat-stand, lamp, &c., &c., &c.
LIBRARY.—Comprising bookcase, cheffonier, table, covered in morocco leather, easychair, and other chairs, rare engravings, carpets, hearth rug, cabinet, stuffed birds, &c., &c., &c.
DINING ROOM.—Splendid telescope table, 21 feet, couch and chairs, sideboard, dumb waiter, easy chairs, cartoons, pier glass, engravings, carpet and hearth rug, &c., &c., &c.
DRAWING ROOM.—Suites of furniture, ottomans, oval and occasional tables, loo tables, whatnot, choice engravings, easy chairs, square pianoforte, brilliant toned cottage pianoforte, full compass, nick-nacks, choice engravings, &c., &c., &c.
Also—
THE MAGNIFICENT AND POWERFUL ORGAN, well worthy the attention of the clergy, being admirably adapted for a church or chapel in consequence of its great power.
☞ This splendid instrument was imported by the owner, and cannot be surpassed for sweetness of tones and power of compass in the colony.
BEDROOMS.
Furniture of five, comprising, elegant carved mahogany four-post bedstead, iron bedsteads, single and double, marble-top washstands, wardrobes, chest of drawers, dressing tables and glasses, chairs, shower and other baths, &c., &c., &c.
Also, a large and varied quantity of plateware, cut glass, china, and every possible requisite for a gentleman's family.
Terms, cash.
N.B.—Catalogues and cards to view the above, can be had on the Saturday prior to the sale, gratis, on application to the Auctioneer.

Erskenville, Newtown.
The Residence of W. Thompson, Esq.
Substantial Household Furniture
Brilliant Tone Pianoforte
Carriage, Horse, and Harness, &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from W. Thompson, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his residence, Erskenville, Newtown, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his useful
Household furniture
Pianoforte, cut-glass
China, &c., &c. Also
The carriage, horse and harness, and
The kitchen furniture, utensils, &c.
N.B. Catalogues and cards can be had two days prior to the sale on application to the auctioneer.
Terms, cash.

A Novelty, Archery, &c.
For unreserved Sale.
Every Requisite for Archery Shooting
Billiard Cues
Kent's Knife Cleaners
Magic Lanthorns, &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Three cases, marked B P and Co., containing
Billiard cues
Every possible requisite for archery, including targets and arrows
Kent's patent knife-cleaners
Shower baths, and watering pots, spittoons
Three large magic lanthorns, with chromatropes, &c., &c., &c., and extra slides.
☞ The above are just landed, and well worth the attention of proprietors of tea gardens, scientific men, and others.
Terms, cash.

To Slop Sellers, and others.
Four Cases Assorted Slops.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
C in diamond, 1 to 4
Four cases of slops, assorted.
Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee, E. A. Mackechnie, Esq.
In the Intestate Estate of J. Mackay.
Wearing Apparel
Watch, Diamond Ring, and Sundries.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A quantity of wearing apparel
Watch, ring, and sundries.
Belonging to the Intestate Estate of J. Mackay.
Terms, cash.

To Booksellers, Proprietors of Schools, and others.
Three Cases containing
Mavor's Spelling
Fenning's Ditto
M'Pherson's Ditto
Vyse's Ditto
Murray's Grammar.
The whole of which must be sold without a shadow of reserve.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, as usual, without reserve, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at his Rooms, 258, George-street, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Three cases of school books.
Terms, cash.

The Property of a Gentleman leaving the Colony.
The Library and every other possible requisite.
The whole of which must be sold without reserve.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A large quantity of books, and various sundries.
Terms, cash.

Race Horse "Will-o'-the-Wisp."

MR. GEORGE SMITH is instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Bazaar,
The race horse "Will-o'-the-Wisp," together with saddle and bridle.
No reserve.

Australian Horse Bazaar.

MR. GEORGE SMITH will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock,
One pair of grey carriage horses, perfectly quiet
Racehorse "Will O' the Wisp."
One extremely handsome hackney
And a variety of useful horses.

Illicit Still, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has received instructions from the Chief Inspector of Distilleries to sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
One cask spirits, tubs, casks, worm and plant of an illicit still, seized on the 20th December last, at Bondi.
Terms, cash.

Whyte v. Pablo Fanque.

MR. JAMES GANNON has received instructions to sell by public auction, in the above case, by virtue of a warrant, on SATURDAY, the 16th February, at 12 o'clock,
A large marquee or tent, containing 10,000 feet canvas, now situated at the rear of the premises known as the White Horse Tavern, Newtown.

NOTICE.—To Grocers, Provision Dealers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, and others.—The sale of oilman's stores, groceries, provisions, &c., advertised by RISHWORTH and CO., is unavoidably postponed (the samples not being all landed), until TUESDAY next, the 19th instant.

Household Furniture and Effects.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Benjamin Morris (who is declining housekeeping), to sell by public auction, on the premises, No. 178, Elizabeth-street, corner of Bathurst-street, on THURSDAY, the 21st February, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his household furniture and effects, comprising
Mahogany cheffoniers, sofas, chairs, loo tables, engravings, oil paintings, iron bedsteads, washstands, dressing tables and glasses, carpets, matting, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

The well-known Yacht Fleur-de-lis.
On MONDAY, the 18th February.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mr. Row's Wharf, Balmain, on MONDAY, the 18th February, immediately after the sale of Mr. Row's furniture,
The well-known yacht Fleur-de-lis, winner of many prizes. She is 13 feet on the keel, is completely fitted with a new suit of fore and aft sails, and in fact, is ready at a moment's notice to start for any match.

Extensive Sale of Oilmen's Stores.
Soda Crystals, Acids, Oatmeal, Split Peas
Tartaric Acid, Carbonate Soda, Brandy, Cider
Perry, Sherry, Confectionary, &c., &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Co. to sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, on WEDNESDAY, February 20th, at 11 o'clock,
1046 cases Whybrow's, Hockins', and Wingrave's assorted plut pickles, in 2 and 3 dozen cases
168 casks soda crystals
12 cases, each 108lbs., sulphuric acid
4 ditto, each 84lbs., nitric acid
7 cases, each 112lbs., tartaric acid
39 cases, each 1 cwt., carbonate soda
33 barrels, each 200lbs., Scotch oatmeal
70 bags, each 3 bushels, split peas
9 bales, each 100lbs., cinnamon
153 cases, each 4 dozen, champagne cider
50 casks, each 3 dozen, ditto ditto
48 casks, each 3 dozen, perry
3 hogsheads 8 quarter-casks Arnaud's pale brandy
1 hogshead Martell's brandy
1 hogshead Otard's ditto
10 quarter-casks superior pale sherry
30 cases fine pale sherry, each 3 dozen
100 cases superior raspberry vinegar
78 cases fine hock
23 ditto haut sauterne
24 cases assorted confectionary
5 casks annisced
2 ditto carraway seed, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice of Two Days' Extensive Sale of Imported Household Furniture, Pianofortes, Chimney and Pier Glasses, Spring-stuffed Mattress, Engravings, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction at the large Store, Wynyard-street, adjoining his Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, February 18th, and TUESDAY, 19th, at 11 o'clock,
A large and varied assortment of imported household furniture, consisting of
Drawing and dining room suites
Hair-seated sofas and chairs
Wardrobes, chests drawers
Sideboards and cheffoniers
Cane-seated chairs and sofas
Loo, card, and dining tables
Willow-seated shop and children's chairs
Enclosed mahogany washstands
Verandah and work tables
Fine-toned pianofortes, by Allison, Collard, and other makers
Large chimney and pier glasses
Spring-stuffed mattresses
Framed engravings, and various other articles of furniture, &c., as will be fully described in future advertisements.
Terms at sale.

Superior Household Furniture.
China, Glass, and Plated Ware, and various other Effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from C. P. Priddle, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Upper William-street, Darlinghurst, THIS DAY, February the 14th, at 11 o'clock,
All the superior household furniture and other effects, comprising
Telescope dining table and cover
Sideboard, cane-seated chairs, round table
Cabriole couch, morocco-covered easy chairs
Timepiece, ornaments
Brussels carpet and rugs, fender and fireirons
Hatstand, hall lamp, floorcloth, &c.
China, glass, and plated ware
Large table, cane-seated chairs, round table
Large press, carpet, medicine chest
Elegant rosewood cheffonier, marble slab, plate glass back and panels
Handsome carved rosewood chairs, covered in damask
Couch and easy chairs, covered in damask
Rosewood loo table, and velvet pile cover
Pair solid rosewood occasional tables
Elegant Japanese work and round table
Large chimney glass in handsome gilt frame
Ormolu clock, shade, and stand; statuary porcelain ornaments
Papier mache inlaid chairs, whatnot, ottomans
Handsome velvet pile carpet and rug, bronzed fender and fireirons
Four-post and iron bedsteads, hair mattresses and bedding
Toilet tables and glasses, washstands and furniture
Wardrobe, chests drawers, commode chair
Cane-seated chairs, towel horses, carpeting
Servants' bedsteads and bedding
Superior kitchen furniture and utensils
Patent knife cleaner, American stove, patent filter, and other effects. Terms, cash.

North Shore.
Unexpired Term of Lease of a Capital Stone-built Eight-roomed House, delightfully situated as above, and opposite Fort Macquarie.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, THIS DAY, February 14th, at 11 o'clock,
The unexpired term of lease, of between 5 and 7 years, of that capital stone-built family house, consisting of eight rooms, with verandah and offices,—well of good water, about 2 acres garden, bathing house, water frontage, &c.,—delightfully situated at the North Shore, opposite Fort Macquarie, and close to the Ferry, where boats are constantly plying.
£900 to be returned to the lessee at the expiration of the lease, on conditions which can be ascertained by applying to the auctioneer.
The house can be viewed at any time.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice of Sale of the Lease of the splendid and well-known Estate of Oatlands, near Parramatta.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from J. B. Bettington, Esq., who is about leaving the colony, to sell by auction early in April next,
The lease for a term of years of the splendid Estate of Oatlands, comprising
The commodious and handsome FAMILY MANSION and OFFICES, replete with every comfort and convenience, with garden and orchard, highly cultivated and plentifully stocked
About 10 acres vineyard, in full bearing, with choice fruit
Winehouse, distillery, &c., completely fitted
An abundant supply of purest water, &c.
The whole consisting of about 95 acres of excellent land.
Full particulars of the property will appear in a future advertisement.

Preliminary Notice of Sale of
Elegant Household Furniture
Fine-toned Rosewood Grand Pianoforte by Mott
Splendid Plated Ware and Silver Plate
Valuable Oil Paintings by celebrated Old Masters
Richly-carved Oak Elizabethan Cabinet
Handsome China and Glass Ware
Statuary, Porcelain, Parian Marble, and other Ornaments
Carriages, Horses, Harness, and various other effects.
Sir Charles Nicholson, M.L.C., &c., &c., being about to leave the colony, has instructed

MR. EDWARD SALAMON to sell by auction, at his residence, Tarmons, Darlinghurst, on FRIDAY, February 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
All the excellent household furniture, and other effects, as above, full particulars of which will appear in future advertisements, and in catalogues about to be published.

Splendid-toned New Patent Pianofortes, by Cocks and Co.
Large Organ, by Simpson, in Mahogany Case
Fine-toned Old Violins
Cornopeans, Clarionets
Flutinas and Accordeons
Flutes, New Music, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed by the Importers to sell by auction, at the Stores adjoining his Auction Room, Wynyard-street, on TUESDAY, February 19th, at 11 o'clock,
Splendid-toned new patent pianofortes, by Cocks and Company.
Nos. 1 and 2.
Two new cottage pianofortes, in elegant zebra wood cases, 6½ octaves, metalic plates, trussed legs, &c.
No. 3.
A new cottage pianoforte, 6½ octaves, metalic plate, &c., in elegant mahogany case.
Nos. 4 and 5.
Two new semi-cottage pianofortes, with metalic plates, &c., in handsome walnut wood cases
No. 6.
A new semi-cottage pianoforte, metalic plate, &c., in plain rosewood case
Large organ, by Simpson, in mahogany case, with six stops and five barrels, playing sixty tunes
Very superior-toned old violins
Cornopeans, by Pace, fitted in cases, with instruction books
Flutinas and accordeons, with instructors
Superior cocoa and boxwood flutes, in cases, with instruction books
Large and small musical boxes, playing national melodies
Rosewood spanish guitars, with machine heads and instruction books
Quantity new music, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Sperm Oil.
Ex Woodlark.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point, on FRIDAY, 15th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
About 23 tuns sperm oil.
Terms, cash.

By order of the Official Assignee.
In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. Leslie Duguid.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock on MONDAY, 18th February,
All the remaining assets (if any) in the insolvent estate of Mr. Leslie Duguid.
Terms, cash.

MACLEAY-STREET,
Near Potts' or Woolloomoolo Point.
Two valuable and choice Building Allotments, opposite the residence of R. J. Want, Esq.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 19th February,
Two really valuable and choice building allotments, situate in the very best part of Macleay-street, to which each allotment has a frontage of 20 feet, by a depth of 117 feet, extending to a lane 16 feet wide at the rear.
☞ These allotments are opposite to the residence of R. J. Want, Esq., and are bounded by the residence of R. Fitzgerald, Esq., M.L.C., at the rear, and for beauty of position and unrivalled views are unsurpassed by any portion of this delightful neighbourhood, not excepting even the far-famed Potts' Point.
A plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

The fine new Colonial-built Brig BURNETT, 137 tons register, carrying about 200 tons, copper-fastened, and sheathed with Muntz's heavy metal, with rigging, gear, ground tackle, &c., complete, to fit her at once to proceed to sea, she having just arrived from Wide Bay.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 20th February,
The well-known fine new fast-sailing clipper colonial-built brig BURNETT, 137 tons register, about 200 tons burthen, copper-fastened, and sheathed with Muntz's heavy patent metal, with all her rigging, gear, stores, ground tackle, boats, &c., complete.
☞ This serviceable little clipper vessel was built by Mr. Russell, of Pyrmont, in 1853, of the best colonial hardwood, and is now in capital working order.
Her dimensions as per register are
Length, 82 feet
Breadth of beam, 19 feet
Depth of hold, 10½ feet
Draught of water, when laden with average cargo, 9½ feet.
She has a good accommodation for about nine cabin passengers, with ladies' saloon.
Particular attention is directed to her handsome model, her substantial build, her carrying capabilities, and her complete inventory of every requisite to fit her for active service.
She offers a rare opportunity of securing a faithfully-built vessel, in first-rate condition, suitable in every respect for the New Zealand, China, Manila, or intercolonial trades.
She is now open for inspection at the Commercial Wharf, King-street.
Inventories and further particulars can be obtained from the Captain, on board; or at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, February 14th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
325 bales wool
29 casks tallow
339 hides
4433 sheepskins
Lot horns.
Terms, cash.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO—FORBES AND JUDGE STREETS.
NEAT STONE-BUILT COTTAGE, situate in Judge-street, on a block of land having frontages to Judge and Forbes streets.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 22nd February,
That neat and substantially-built STONE COTTAGE, No. 6, Judge-street, Woolloomooloo, containing four capital rooms, and large attic story, detached kitchen, built of stone, first-rate well of water, small vegetable garden, &c.; occupying a block of land having frontages of 24 feet to both Judge and Forbes streets, by a depth of 137½ feet.
☞ This is a well-built eligible property, the front is of cut stone, pointed in cement, and the south and west sides (the weather sides) also well laid with cement. The rooms are all well finished.
The block of land is situated between Mr. Marshall's property and that beautiful range of cottages now in course of erection by Mr. Etherington; the locality participates largely in the many attractions, both of scenery and healthiness of position, which render this part of Woolloomooloo so popular.
The frontage to Forbes-street being vacant, and the available depth of the land, affords a choice and ample site for a first-class dwelling in that street.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

TWO BEAUTIFUL DWELLING-HOUSES, built in the most elegant and tasteful style of GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE, and delightfully situated on the GLEBE-ROAD, adjoining Hereford House, the residence of Thomas Woolley, Esq.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 26th February,
Those two GOTHIC DWELLING-HOUSES, situate on the Glebe-road, directly opposite the Lyndhurst Estate.
The internal arrangements of each house comprise, on the ground-floor—
Entrance hall
Drawing room, with large bay windows and folding doors into
Dining room
Breakfast or bedroom
Butler's pantry
Well lighted staircase leading to three good bedrooms, fitted with extensive wardrobes, closets, &c.
There is a covered porch leading to the
Kitchen, with Russell's stove
Inner kitchen, with range and
Servant's bedroom
And in the rear is
Spacious wash-house
A two-stall stable and hay loft
Coach-house, with bedroom as above.
Behind one of the houses is a large wooden building convertible into two roooms.
There are good verandahs in front, with French windows opening from dining rooms, and on the front and sides are a neat GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.
The houses are slated and finished in the first style with marble mantelpieces, elegant grates, and everything else to correspond; the drawing rooms are handsomely painted, and all the other rooms elegantly papered.
There is also a WELL OF EXCELLENT WATER, never known to fail.
These Houses now realise an annual rental of £450 per annum, from first-class tenants.
☞ MORT and CO. beg to call special attention to this truly beautiful property, and the eligible opportunity now offered of securing a first-class dwelling-house, in one of the best localities in the suburbs.
These elegant Gothic Cottages, with their neat and well laid-out gardens, are particularly attractive in their rural simplicity, and it may be safely asserted that among the numerous properties lately brought into the market a better or safer investment, or more desirable residences have not been offered to the public.
This property may always depend on securing tenants at the present, or even a higher rental, being in such a convenient and favourite locality, convenient to the business part of Sydney, yet secluded, and perfectly free from the dust and annoyances of the metropolis.
Omnibuses in the neighbourhood every five minutes.
Title perfect.
Cards to view can be obtained at the Rooms.

POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE.
By order of the Mortgagees.
The fine well-known teak-built Whaling Barque
WOODLARK,
237 tons register coppered and copper fastened, with all her gear, ground tackle, boats, &c., complete, as she now lies at Smith's Wharf, Darling Harbour.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 20th February,
The fine teak-built whaling barque WOODLARK, 237 tons register, but will carry about 300 tons, coppered and copper-fastened, and well supplied with gear, ground tackle, boats, and every requisite to fit her at once to proceed to sea on a whaling or any other voyage, at a day's notice.
☞ This strong and substantially-built vessel is for positive sale, and offers an opportunity of securing a really tight and stanch craft in first-rate working order, with a very complete inventory, and fit for any trade.
She is now open for inspection at Smith's Wharf, and further particulars and inventories can be obtained from the Captain on board, or at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,
By order of E. A. Mackechnie, Esq., Official Assignee in the Intestate Estate of the late Edward Hines O'Brien,
THE GUNDAGAI RUN,
Murrumbidgee River; with about
800 Head of Cattle,
250 Head of Horses,
More or less.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from E. A. Mackechnie, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 15th February,
THE GUNDAGAI RUN; bounded on the north by the Minghee Run, on the east by the Murrumbidgee River, on the south by the town of Gundagai, and on the west by unclaimed back country.
The HOMESTEAD is situate about three miles from North Gundagai, and consists of a Verandah Cottage, with 7 rooms; a Stable, and Men's Hut.
There are about 1900 acres fenced in, about 1200 acres of which forms a grazing paddock; the residue is subdivided into four enclosures, one of which is under cultivation.
With the above will be sold the following stock—
250 HEAD OF HORSES, more or less—about 30 head broken-in.
800 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less—150 head of which are reported to be fat and fit for market.
The following must be taken by the purchaser of the above at a valuation:—Wheat in stack, flour, and other stores, together with light cart and harness, gig and harness, dray and 10 working bullocks, plough, harrow, and roller; 20,000 shingles, more or less furniture, &c.
☞ The above presents an opportunity (especially to those about to engage in pastoral pursuits), of investing to great advantage, as the whole must be positively sold.
Terms, cash.

6000 SHEEP,
Deliverable at the Canal Creek Station, Moreton Bay.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on FRIDAY, 15th February,
The following prime lot of sheep:—
1000 wethers
3000 ewes
2000 lambs
6000 sheep, more or less,
Deliverable on the Canal Creek Station, Moreton Bay.
☞ These sheep can be recommended to parties stocking new stations to the northward; they were bred by Mr. Deuchar, and are a really choice lot.
Terms at sale.

DARLING POINT.
That valuable property and truly elegant retreat—
THE WILLOWS—now in the occupation of Thomas Skinner, Esq., including
THE FAMILY RESIDENCE
LAWN AND PLEASURE GROUNDS,
GARDEN, ORCHARD, AND VINEYARD,
the whole occupying an area of about 8 ACRES, with extensive frontage to the Darling Point Road, and also to the waters of Double Bay.
TITLE—Unquestionable.
TERMS—One-third cash; the residue may remain secured on the property at interest.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Acton Sillitoe, Esq. to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 19th February, at 12 o'clock,
That truly delightful property, THE WILLOWS situate on the heights of Darling Point, and now in the occupation of Thomas Skinner, Esq.
☞ Full particulars of the above may be obtained from the Auctioneers, who will also furnish intending purchaser with cards to inspect the property prior to the sale.

MACLEAY DISTRICT.
500 HEAD OF CATTLE, with the well-known station TANBAN.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 15th February
The following desirable pastoral property—
500 HEAD of CATTLE, a really quiet and well bred mixed herd; together with that fattening station known as TANBAN, situate

ELECTION MEETINGS.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.

MEETING AT CAMPBELLTOWN.

A PUBLIC meeting of the electors of the Cumberland Boroughs resident in Campbelltown and the surrounding localities was held on Tuesday evening last, at Mr. Campbell's hotel, for the purpose of affording Mr. R. S. Ross, one of the candidates for the representation of the Boroughs, to give an exposition of his political principles. The meeting was numerously attended, the large room selected for the occasion not being capable of accommodating the large number of respectable persons that assembled on the occasion.

On the motion of Mr. C. H. BAYLEY, the chair was taken by Mr. J. HURLEY, who opened the proceedings of the evening by observing that, in taking the position of chairman at so large a meeting of his fellow electors, he did so with a considerable degree of diffidence, arising from the fact that the call had been unexpected on his part. He would, however, remark that he felt much pleasure in taking a prominent position in the canvass of Mr. Ross, who, he was perfectly satisfied, would, if returned by the electors, prove himself a useful representative, and a stanch advocate for the rights and privileges of the constituents—(cheers)—and one, too, who, instead of acting the part of a dummy, would be ever found at his post, advancing the interests of the district for which he was returned. He was in no other respect acquainted with Mr. Ross, or his political feelings, than such as he had gleaned from reading in the Sydney papers, of the active part he was taking in the approaching election for that city, and reading his speech to the electors of Liverpool that morning. When he saw the advertisement calling for the present meeting he at once resolved to attend it, that he might hear from that gentleman's own lips, and at the same time judge for himself, how far Mr. Ross was deserving of the honour to which he aspired—the representation in the coming Parliament of one of the most influential constituencies in the colony. (Cheers.) From what he had learned of Mr. Ross's private character and educational talent, and ability for the high office to which it was in their power to elevate him—from private and reliable sources—he was prepared to say that he was a fit and proper person to represent them in the New Parliament. (Cheers.) Of that, however, himself and his fellow electors would be better judges when they had heard Mr. Ross explain his political doctrines, and the course of action he was prepared to carry out in the event of his being returned. He would now call upon the candidate to address them. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ross here rose, and was received with cordial cheers. He said he felt deeply grateful to the electors of the town and neighbourhood of Campbelltown for the honour they conferred upon him in mustering in such force in compliance with his request; and their good-will so promptly evinced he would accept as a guerdon of success in the greater honour to which he aspired—that of being their representative in the new Parliament of the country. To the worthy chairman he begged also to tender his best thanks for the kind manner in which he consented to preside, and introduce him to the meeting. He was well aware that no man in the community was more interested in the welfare and prosperity of the district at large than he (Mr. Hurley) was, having, as he believed, resided in it for the last twenty years, and therefore for his kindness in presiding he felt the more obliged. In prefacing the remarks he might make upon the more immediate question before them, he would beg to impress upon the minds of the electors of Campbelltown, and the electors of the Cumberland Boroughs generally, the vital importance of being up and doing in the forthcoming elections. (Cheers.) He believed that the most important boon, perhaps he ought rather to say right, ever conferred upon the colony of New South Wales was the New Constitution, under which the country was destined to flourish, framed and drawn up as it had been by the late Legislative Council. He felt perfectly satisfied that they, as he, looked with hope and confidence to the working of that measure, and that they would exercise every privilege now enjoyed by them in developing all its good qualities. (Cheers.) While remarking on this subject, and trusting as he did that they would justly appreciate and properly exercise their privilege as voters, he would quote a few lines from a speech delivered a few evenings ago in Melbourne by Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy. (Cheers.) It bore as fully upon the subject that it was with pleasure he brought it to this way under their notice. Mr. Duffy said, "If you wish to be wisely governed, you must above all things take an interest in public affairs; it is the [illegible] public liberty. No Government will do its duty if the people neglect to do theirs. I remember a story told by a young priest in Ireland, which contained *the rationale* of popular vigilance:—'The friend asked a country man whether he put any water in his milk; and he admitted that he occasionally put in a little. 'And how, Peter,' said he, 'do you know when you have put in enough?' 'Faith, your reverence,' said Peter, 'we go watering till the customers complain.' This was the way with Governments, and they might rely on it they would get plenty of chalk and water from St. Patrick's Hall if they submitted to it in silence. He trusted in the new elections they would be careful to select fit men—men who had studied political science, the art of making states prosperous and renowned.'" That quotation he thought he might safely make, it being a sentiment lately delivered by one of Ireland's most illustrious sons; one, who in consequence of the disastrous and unhappy state of his native land, with lingering steps left for a time its shores, and now, in search of a home, had arrived in this distant hemisphere. (Applause.) He was satisfied that the presence of that gentleman would confer a benefit upon the country, and that he would prove an ornament to the sister colony. (Cheers.) These colonies he believed he had selected for his future home, and his advent upon these shores would sooner or later have a powerful influence for good on the land of his adoption. He wished him all the success which his well known patriotism and ability entitled him to look for. (Cheers.) The first question he (Mr. Ross) would touch upon would be the question of emigration to these shores, and the kind of people that was required. It was a well-known axiom that emigration depended upon the improvement and cultivation of the land; so that, in fact, as one tide of immigration covered the land and developed its resources, the more capable the country would become to receive and furnish all the requirements necessary for an increased supply of people. He was pained and sorry to see that immigrants were being imported here from the islands of the Southern Pacific, and also from China, to fill up the vacuum left in the population, in consequence of the state to which the country had been reduced by the Government not offering sufficient inducements for men to emigrate from Great Britain. He regretted to see that so large a number of persons from various countries, differing from themselves in language, feelings, habits, and laws, were inundating the land, the reason of which he alone attributed to the narrow and contracted policy of the Colonial Government. He had never been an advocate for the introduction of Chinese or coolie labour; he looked only to the immigration from Great Britain to advance the prosperity of the colony. (Cheers.) The only class of immigrants fit for the country were the people of Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, and Switzerland. He hoped, however, the inducements that would be offered in the future,—above all the reduction in the price of land,—would command a constant influx to these shores, and that following in the wake of the first wise measure for that purpose would follow a large augmentation to this present population. (Loud cheers.) One of the most important measures, as related to the welfare of the large towns of the interior, was the establishment of municipal institutions. It was disgraceful to the people of Sydney that they permitted, without a proper struggle for the retention of their privileges, their City Corporation to be abolished. He could only attribute their lukewarmness on that question to the fact that the citizens of Sydney had never been alive to the interests of their city, but had been so wrapped up in the accumulation of pounds, shillings, and pence, and cared nothing for their municipal rights. He was not, at the time when the City Corporation was abolished, taking an active part in public affairs, but since he had time to devote attention to such matters, he had come to the conclusion that without municipal institutions communities could not be wisely or properly represented, or have the resources and capabilities of their district fully developed, more particularly in remote towns. The cause of the failure of the Sydney Corporation, as a municipal body, was that sufficient interest had not been taken in its affairs by the citizens, and therefore men got into the Council who had no right whatever to be there, and it fell into discredit with the great body of the people; it became a laughing-stock to the community, and was ultimately abolished. But who, he would ask, was the cause of the abolition of the municipal rights of the great and important city of Sydney? He could tell them that the person most active in bringing about the dissolution of the City Council was one of the bunch now in the field for the representation of the metropolis. He alluded to Mr. Charles Cowper. The Government then appointed City Commissioners instead of the corporate body, and they have most signally failed in conducting the local affairs of the city, so that he thought he was justified in saying that the question for the resuscitation of the Corporation would be one of the first that would be brought before the consideration of the new Assembly. Should he have a seat in the New Parliament, he would vote for the restoration of the Corporation of the city of Sydney, and for the extension of municipal rights to Campbelltown, and the other important towns of the colony. (Loud cheers.) With reference to the administration of justice throughout the country, he could only say that the system, as at present established, required an immediate revision, and he would be one of the first to move in effecting that revision. It was a system which reflected great discredit upon the country, and upon their character as a people, and he hoped therefore to soon see it abolished. He considered that it was a great hardship for the people in some districts to be compelled to travel one or two hundred miles to the superior courts to have their differences settled; to have the guilty punished, or to have the innocently charged set at liberty. He was aware that in the Murrumbidgee districts, in the new England district, from Peel and Tamworth, poor men when sometimes committed for trial are compelled to travel all the way to Goulburn, or to Brisbane, or to Maitland in handcuffs before the charge against them could be submitted to a jury. This was a hardship which should be at once removed, and to obviate the evil he would support the introduction of County Courts, so that justice might at once be brought to the poor man's door as well as to the rich—(Loud cheers).—and that where the alleged offence was committed there every man should be tried by a jury of his fellow-men. With reference to the Masters and Servants Act, he could only say that it was an Act that should be immediately repealed, as he considered it, for the most part, a one-sided piece of legislation, in which all the favour was shown to the master and none to the poor servant. (Cheers.) He considered the next question which he would bring under their notice was one of permanent interest to all classes in such a country as this. He found by the last Census, of 1851, that the population of New South Wales amounted to 189,000, and it would hardly be believed, that out of that number of people 64,000 could not read or write. That was a lamentable fact indeed; and although much had been done to remedy the evil by the last Legislative Council, but much yet remained to be done. The question would be one of the first that would engage the attention of the new Parliament; and although it, with one or two of the more leading questions, was surrounded with difficulties, he hoped that for the sake of the interest and welfare of the country, the new Parliament would be unanimous in initiating a measure that would secure the education, secular and religious combined, for the younger classes of the community throughout the land. A great deal required to be done. The National system he felt satisfied, fort he more distant parts of the country, was the more preferable, but in towns those who preferred the Denominational system were welcome to it. At the present time, education was one of the most paramount questions of the day, as on it hinged in a great measure the political, moral, and social welfare of the country. While on the subject he would quote the sentiment of an eminent political writer, who writes: "An uneducated people obey promptly the first call to action for freedom; but they are less capable of union and perseverance in carrying their object." He must say, however, that the analysis of education among the people in the colony was far more creditable to them than the result of a similar analysis made by the Parliamentary Commission in England some years ago. With reference to the extension of the franchise as bestowed upon the people by the New Constitution, it was so well understood and appreciated by all that it required no comment from him. They were all well aware of the privileges conferred upon them by it, and he hoped that they would exercise those privileges, and that every man would go to the poll and record his vote for the candidate he might think best calculated and most likely to forward the local and the general interests of the country. (Loud cheers.) The young man of six months' sojourn in the colony, whether as the recipient of a salary of £100 per annum, or a lodger paying £10's year rent, had a vote, and consequently an interest in the coming election. The extension of the franchise, as given by the bill, would breathe a vitality and impart an energy into the political system which it never before possessed, and give a tone and healthfulness of action to the coming contest that have never been surpassed by the body of electors in any country. (Cheers.) The people were much indebted to the framers of the bill for the clause for the extension of the franchise, as nothing in that respect could more nearly approximate to the English Constitution. The Electoral Act of 1851, the most infamous act ever framed to curtail the area of political freedom and to deprive the people of their just rights, was to a certain extent destroyed, yet not entirely, by the new Constitution, but he hoped the next blow struck at it would entirely annihilate it. (Loud cheers.) The augmentation of the number of representatives for Sydney and the Hamlets, by the new bill, showed, that whatever might have been thought in 1851 upon that subject, that their conclusions then were erroneous, and the representation of the city was increased by an additional member, while a similar addition was granted to the Hamlets: neither place was even yet properly represented. He was in favour of a wider representation for the more populous parts of the country, and he must say that, for the Cumberland boroughs, thickly populated as they were, and having within their area five important towns, the representation, instead of being confined to one, should be represented by at least three members in the new Parliament. (Loud cheers.) They were aware of the boon that had been conferred upon the country by the new bill. As to the two-thirds clause of the new Constitution, he could assure them that he deeply participated in the general feeling that condemned the clause as obnoxious to the principle of just representative government, and, in the event of his being returned, he would pledge himself to vote for its abolition. (Cheers.) Mr. Wentworth had made a fatal mistake in introducing that clause into the bill; it was an un-English Act, and Englishmen would scout the idea of allowing themselves to be bound by its provisions. A voice: "Wentworth wanted to make it colonial." Yes, he did, but he never made a greater mistake in his life; but he hoped that as he (Mr. Wentworth) had long fought the battle of freedom in New South Wales, that that act was an error of the head rather than of the heart. (A voice: "It was not the only one.") As the revenue of the country was now placed at their own disposal, and as they had the purse strings in their own hands, it behoved them to return men upon whose integrity they could place firm reliance, so that the money that might be voted from time to time for local purposes would reach them in a fair proportion with that voted for other districts; of course it would be their own fault if it was afterwards foolishly or improperly expended. (Loud cheers.) With respect to the constitution of the Upper House, they were aware that the gentlemen who may be chosen to compose that House will be chosen for five years. Now he could not echo the cry that had been raised against it as a system of nominecism; he differed from those who called it nominecism, from the simple fact that the gentlemen, twenty-one in number, who would compose the Upper House, would be selected from the general body of the representatives returned by the various constituencies of the country. So that, in point of fact, if they returned the right men for the right places, the Upper House would be a reflex of the Lower, and would as truly and fairly conserve their interests—(cheers)—or in other words, the principle in this respect was, that the people would elect representatives, and from those representatives the Governor-General would select a Ministry; and the Ministry, or Executive Council, thus formed, would nominate members to the Upper House. (Loud cheers.) Though he was in favour of the measure, yet he was not particularly wedded to it, for he thought it was open to objection; but he would give it a fair trial, and if at the expiration of two years it was obnoxious to the general body of the people, in consequence of its inadaptibility to carry out the object of good government, he would vote for its abolition, and support the first motion brought forward for an elective Upper House. With respect to the land question, he had long since come to the conclusion that the present system of leasing large tracts of land was injurious to the best interests of the country; but he would fearlessly state that the great bulk of the people did not understand the question. The system first adopted was bad, and its effects, as the demand for emigration increased, continued to grow worse. (Cheers.) If there was any question more than another whose true solution was hemmed round with difficulties, it was the question of the waste lands of this extensive country, and no system more required, and in fact more urgently demanded, remodelling than it did. They were all aware that in the intermediate districts the squatters held leases dating from February, 1852, for eight years, and in the remote districts they (squatters) held leases for fourteen years; so that now, in the former instances, the leases had yet to run four years, and in the latter ten years. These leases were held as grants from the Imperial Parliament, and for the due observance of which that Parliament had pledged the faith of the country. (Here a gentleman in the meeting interrupted Mr. Ross, whose explanation of the question, he said, would mislead those interested in the matter who might either hear or read his speech.) Mr. Ross proceeded to explain that the leases thus granted by the Imperial Parliament were continued from year to year. [The gentleman who before interrupted Mr. Ross (Mr. Thorn), said that it was not by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, but by an order in Council the leases were held. He would explain. Mr. Thorn was then proceeding to address the meeting, when he was called to order by the chairman, who told him he could not allow him to so far interfere with the proceedings as at that stage to address them; Mr. Ross was before the electors as a candidate for their suffrages, and he had a right to be heard to the end of his address, when any elector might ask questions, or speak upon any question that Mr. Ross might touch upon.] Mr. Ross reiterated his previous remarks with reference to the granting of leases, and added that he was in favour of having faith kept with the squatters, who, in the early days of the colony, had done so much towards developing its resources and capabilities. (Cheers.) The next question he would touch upon—perhaps more seriously than any of the others, in a certain point of view, would engage their attention. He alluded to local improvements, and the means to be adopted in fully carrying out that important object. The main road approaching their town from Liverpool was in a very disgraceful state indeed; it was, in fact, dangerous in more than one place, but, bad as it was, he must say that it was in a much better condition than the streets of their town. Their back streets were indeed in a very dilapidated state, rendering it unsafe to walk through them on a dark night. He would not, from what he had learned on the subject, attach blame to the gentlemen of the town or neighbourhood who had the management of the Road Trust in their hands. (Hear, hear.) The miserable pittance doled out by the late Council for the repairs of the main thoroughfare was so utterly inadequate that it only surprised him that the Government could have the face to offer such a sum. (Cheers.) He thought, with all respect for the gentleman who represented their Boroughs in the last Council, that the fault in a great measure lay with him. It was hard to conceive how a proper appeal to the Council, however weakly supported, much less an earnest one, could fail in getting from that body a more generous recognition of their claim for a share of the revenue than could be deducted from a miserable pittance than seven pounds per mile. Why, that sum would not keep a quarter of a mile of the road in proper metalling for half the year. (Hear, hear.) He would here beg to assure the electors that if they honoured him with a seat in the new Parliament as their representative, he would unceasingly, and he would flatter himself by adding successfully too, advocate the claims of the entire district to the largest measure of right and justice that would be accorded to other places, no matter how favoured. (Loud cheers.) To that poor sum of £7 per mile for repairs, he found that their turnpike for the last year was rented for £105, a sum totally inadequate for the purposes to which it was devoted; both sums combined were a mere bagatelle. As he said before, no blame, he believed, could be laid at the door of the Road Trust Committee, but to ensure a better state of things for the future he would advise them to return no man as their representative for the constituency but one who had time, means, and ability sufficient to devote to, and advocate, their interests. (Loud cheers.) With reference to railways, he might confine himself to a few remarks, as there were not two opinions upon the subject. As he had told the electors of Liverpool, that their property would be considerably enhanced by the introduction and carrying through of the line through the town, so here "the burthen of his song" might be the same. Land in Campbelltown would rise in price even to a higher amount than in Liverpool, for the whole district bore the appearance of the most improved agriculture. At the present time land in the town was worth £2 per foot, but he would not take it upon him to say to what it would advance when the fiery breath of the railway engine would be seen to arise above the tree tops, as it speeds through the lovely valley in which their town was situated. (Loud cheers.) He had been informed a few days ago by a gentleman interested in carrying out the extension of the line to Liverpool, that if the Government furnished the money the navvie part of the extension to their town would be completed in November next. (Loud cheers.) With those great prospects in the future it behoved them to send a man to the assembly that would attend to his duties there as one of the representatives of the colony, and more, prove his identification with the representation of the Cumberland Boroughs. Should the honour be conferred upon him, convinced of the great trust that would be reposed in him, he would [illegible] the importance of a general system of railways to develop the various resources and unbounded capabilities of the great country, he could assure them that there was no sacrifice which an honest, fearless, and upright discharge of his duties would entail upon him, he would not most willingly make. (Loud cheers.) With reference to State support, as they were, no doubt, already aware, he was in favour of the voluntary system. He admired the principle of Voluntaryism, as he thought it was more imbued with vitality and soul than any other system; and for that reason he would be in favour of leaving the priest, and the minister, and the clergymen of every other denomination to rely for support on the affections and the nameless ties that subsist between and link together the spiritual teacher and his flock. Upon their mutual interests and affections, which, if nurtured and cherished by an interchange of good offices, nothing but death could dissolve, he would leave the question of religious support. He must, however, add, so far as the colony at present was concerned, that he was satisfied that as long as the present order of things existed, the clergymen in the colony, especially those in the remote districts of it, could not live without receiving a stipend from the Government, which, if allowed under prosperous circumstances, would, he thought, rather to impede than advance the progress of religion. He was a lover of political and religious freedom, and he would be the last to allow any interference with religious communities. He would let every man worship his God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and in saying so he knew he said no more than every honest and upright man felt would be his own sentiments if placed in a position of trust. (Loud cheers.) He would make a few remarks with reference to the line of conduct he had pursued in taking an active part in the election in the city of Sydney. Some unfounded remarks had been made against him in reference to his conduct in that matter, but he could truly assert, and he mentioned this in consequence of some observations made by Mr. Parkes in Sydney a few evenings ago, in one of his addresses, which belied his motives, that he (Mr. Ross) did not care who went in for the city so that he was an honest, upright, and able man. (Loud cheers.) He hoped that no erroneous impressions would be made by the one-sided statements of Mr. Plunkett's adversaries respecting his (Mr. Ross) motives in opposing the bunch, so called in Sydney. He supported Mr. Plunkett, because he (Mr. Plunkett) was a man of unimpeachable character, politically as well as morally, a man of intelligence and probity, and one well versed in the affairs of the country, both past and present. A man whose past career was a solemn pledge that his future political acts would be as pure and patriotic as all that were past. He did not support him because he was Attorney-General, nor because he was a Roman Catholic; nor yet altogether because he was a clever man. He supported Mr. Plunkett because he knew that he was a single-minded, independent, honest man. (Loud cheers.) His manly eloquence in times past had warmed with a kindred glow the coldest hearts; while the straightforward manner in which he had ever discharged the onerous duties devolving upon him as Attorney-General, alike had commanded the admiration of friends and foes, and it was only through the incapacity of the latter to appreciate the qualities which constitute and adorn a good man that they had styled him in a political point of view a dishonest man. His name (Mr. Plunkett's) might be belied for a season, but when time had brought to New South Wales truth crowned with freedom, and when men would judge with unbiassed minds the past history of the benefactors of their country, he was proud in the conviction that the name of John Hubert Plunkett would be remembered with veneration and respect. (Tremendous cheers.) He thought it but right to make these remarks, as his character as a magistrate had been to some extent impeached, for the part he had taken in the support of Mr. Plunkett. He feared not a scrutiny into his judicial conduct, and as to the influence to which he owed his appointment to the commission of the peace, it was as pure as the sentiments to which he had just given utterance. In seeking the suffrages of the electors of that important constituency, he could assure them it was with an earnest and heart-felt desire to be of some service to his country. If he should be honored with a seat in the new Parliament, he would ever act as became an upright, honest, and conscientious representative, and as a zealous advocate for the rights and privileges of the important district known as the Cumberland Boroughs. (Applause.) As long as he possessed health and strength, he was determined to devote his time in advancing the best interests of the land of his adoption, in whatever sphere he might be placed. He had acquired an independent competency in the land, and instead of seeking pleasure on the continent of Europe, he would be found a firm resident on the continent of New Holland. (Applause.) He thanked them for the patient hearing that was accorded to him, and he would be happy now to answer any questions that might be put to him. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. HAMMOND came forward to ask several questions, he was, however, informed by the Chairman and other electors present that Mr. Ross had gone over the questions *seriatim*, and had satisfactorily explained his opinions thereon; Mr Hammond withdrew the questions, and after a brief, but eloquent speech, recommended the electors to a man to vote for Mr. Ross.

An elector present then asked the candidate would he vote for universal suffrage, and vote by ballot?

To the first question Mr. Ross replied that at present the colony possessed as extensive a franchise as was necessary for all good purposes. As to the second, he said that vote by ballot could be only necessary in the case of close boroughs, as in England, where the influence of one or two men could be brought to bear upon the electors, but in a young country like Australia, where "Jack was as good as his master," vote by ballot was not requisite. [This answer did not apparently give the greatest satisfaction, while on the other hand (by most present) it was greeted by cries of "hear, hear."]

There were several friends of the other candidate, Dr. Sherwin, present, who got up a sort of counter demonstration, and for some time interrupted the proceedings. The Chairman ruled that one or two of these gentlemen were out of order, inasmuch as they would not question Mr. Ross, but rather chose to take that opportunity of sounding Dr. Sherwin's praises. When order was restored,

Mr. BYRNES moved, "That in the opinion of this meeting, R. S. Ross, Esq., is a fit and proper person to represent the Cumberland Boroughs in the new Parliament, and we pledge ourselves to use our best exertions to secure that gentleman's return.

Mr. P. M'MAHON seconded the resolution.

Before the motion was put an amendment was proposed and seconded, to the effect that Dr. Sherwin was a more fit and proper person than Mr. Ross to represent the Cumberland Boroughs.

The amendment was first put to the meeting, and on a show of hand several persons present were seen to be apparently in favour of it.

On the original motion being put, it was received with loud cheers, and on the show of hands being taken the Chairman declared the motion in favour of Mr Ross carried. The announcement was received with cries of "no," which were however drowned on the louder and more vehement cries of "yes, yes."

Soon after, on the motion of Mr. Ross, a vote of thanks to the Chairman was carried with acclamation, and the meeting broke up with three cheers for Mr. Ross and three cheers for Mr. Hurley.

REPRESENTATION OF EAST CAMDEN.

ON Monday, a most fashionable and intelligent meeting of the electors, numbering nearly 200 persons, assembled in the Market-square, at the invitation of Mr. George Forrest Pickering, to hear an exposition of the candidate's political views.

On the motion of Mr. CHARLES JENKINS, seconded by Mr. FALLAGHER, Mr. Alexander Elliott took the chair, and introduced Mr. Pickering to the meeting.

Mr. PICKERING having acknowledged the courtesy manifested towards him, by so unexpectedly numerous an assemblage, said that, although it was a generally received adage that "strategy was fair in love and war," and, he believed in electioneering, also, it was with no intention of stealing a march upon his fellow candidates, that he had invited the attendance of the electors that day. Finding it impossible to canvass every individual elector; this was the only course open to him of affording the constituency an insight into his political creed. He had felt it due both to them and himself, consequently, to issue such invitations; and it was a course which, in his opinion, it behoved every candidate for popular representation in the forthcoming Parliament to follow. (Hear, hear.) It had been stated some three weeks back in the columns of their local journal (the *Mercury*), that he (Mr. Pickering) was "unknown, and unconnected with the district." The first assertion he entirely disputed, while he admitted the second; but he would put it to the intelligence of that meeting, to say whether the possession of a certain number of acres (more or less) in the county would have better entitled him to their suffrages, or possessed him of a more legitimate qualification? (Hear, hear.) Had he thought so, the requirement was easily attainable. His interests were identical with their own, and inseparably interwoven with the country of his adoption; and he only desired to extend his sphere of usefulness by uniting his voice with his pen in advancing its social and political progress. (Cheers.) He could look back with satisfaction at the period when he strenuously opposed, in all its stages through the Council, the mischievous features of the Constitution Bill:—the selfish attempt of its gifted framers, to cripple the first efforts of this young colony in self government. His name would be found amongst those of the first who signed the monster petition to the Imperial Parliament; and, doubtless, to that demonstration of public opinion they were mainly indebted for possessing the means whereby to modify or reform the Act altogether. (Cheers.) In his selection of the constituency of East Camden, whatever might be his presumption, they could scarcely call in question his judgment. The fact of its close proximity to the seat of Government, and the opportunities thereby afforded of visiting them at occasional sittings arise. (Hear, hear.) (Mr. Pickering then entered at length upon those sections of the Act he deemed most objectionable, viz., the two-thirds clause; nominated upper chamber; the unequal apportionment of the representation; and the section disqualifying ministers of religion from a seat in Parliament. He was grateful to find that the Attorney-General had pledged himself to the citizens of Sydney to introduce a bill, if elected, for the repeal of the two-thirds clause. Should he (Mr. Pickering) be so fortunate as to find favour in their sight, he closed himself to give his warmest support to the introduction of any such measure. (Loud cheers.) With regard to the lands of the colony, he would encourage, by the reduction of the minimum price, the settlement and extension of small homesteads, attainable by the new comer, and the capitalist of slender means, by immediate selection and payment, at once abolishing the long delays of official mismanagement, the crushing effects of the present high competition system, and the monopoly of land jobbing by the millionaires of the country. (Loud cheers.) In this way only could the hope be realised of a sturdy peasantry, who in Australia's hour of danger would stand forth as their natural bulwark of defence. (Cheers.) His views upon the important subject of Education were so much bet er embodied in the language of an esteemed friend of his, than in any words which he (Mr. Pickering) could command, that he should unhesitatingly adopt them. They were as follows:—"This is a question, above all others, a question of the people's. There is but one agency that can raise a poor man to a level with property,—and that is, education. Mental culture will do a man more good than hundreds more,—to say nothing of its making his vote worth having. But the trick of the new caste-slavers of mankind is to persuade them that a vote is everything, and their moral development of no consequence. The result is, so there poor and ignorant voters into the hands of rich and grasping men. Hence it is not unusuman to hear of men setting up for members who have got rich by quackery and greediness,—who are born in their manners, and ignorant of the commonest rudiments of knowledge." (Cheers and laughter.) Who amongst them could gainsay it? But in his (Mr. Pickering's) opinion a system of education, to work satisfactorily for a people's happiness and advancement, must possess the essential ingredient of religion (hear, hear). None other would be found effectual in banishing sectarian bitterness and jealousies from the land they live in. He would encourage and assist every parent to educate his children in the creed he himself professed; and, if elected, should he err on the side of extravagance in voting away the public money, it should be for the establishment of some such system as he had alluded to. (Loud cheers.) It had many years ago been told to him, that he (Mr. P.) "was a nice young man for a small tea party." (Laughter.) He trusted that he had not yet lost that qualification, as assuredly, if returned, he should give brief invitation to the House to resume the Tea Question. (Loud cheers.) He had had, during his few weeks' canvass of the county, ample experience of their requirements and deficiencies in their roads. They might depend upon it that he should ever entertain a most lively recollection of his travels and escapes. He anticipated with feelings more easily to be conceived than described, his passage of the Macquarie River on the morrow, "in the place where the bridge ought to be," on his road to Jamberoo. (Loud laughter). He should not make allusion to the several candidates opposed to him in the election. He believed there were no fewer than seven in the field; and as it was said that "variety is charming," he hoped the electors would find them a charming variety to select from. (Cheers and laughter). He felt assured that, in the exercise of their judgment, their choice would prove satisfactory to themselves and creditable to the country; and should he be one of the elect, his highest ambition would be to deserve and receive their approbation on his next appearance amongst them. (Loud cheers.)

[The above is a very meagre outline of the speaker's address, which was listened to throughout with marked attention, several questions having been put, and satisfactorily responded to]—

It was moved by Mr. TIONE, seconded by Mr. MAHER, and carried, that "in the opinion of this meeting, George Forrest Pickering, Esq., is a fit and proper person to represent the interests of this county in the New Parliament."

A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman, three hearty cheers were given for the candidate, and the meeting—one of the most numerous that has assembled of late years in Wollongong—separated.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

BY the arrival of the mails from England, *via* Melbourne, by the steamship Telegraph, we are in possession of commercial advices from the United Kingdom to the 20th November.

We beg to direct special attention to the final Wool Circular of Messrs. Charles Jacomb and Son, which will be found in another column.

From the *European Times* of 20th November we take the following:—

The Edinburgh November sale took place on Tuesday, the 6th instant, and from the large quantity of wools brought forward (about 1300 bales), the buyers attracted were very numerous from the consuming districts of both Scotland and England. All, however, seemed determined to act with caution, and to supply only immediate wants. The bidding wanted that animation which has characterised previous sales, although for the best lots of half-breds and Cheviots the competition was keen, and as high prices realised for them as at last sale. Buyers were careless about inferior lots and a number were in consequence withdrawn, as also of laid Cheviots, for which there was no competition. On the whole, prices may be quoted 1s to 2s per stone lower for white wools than at last sale, and for laid cross Cheviots, in some instances 3s per stone lower were offered. For the different kinds prices ranged as follow:—For white wools, per stone, Highland, 10s 9d to 13s; ditto wash, 14s to 15s; Cross, 17s to 23s; Cheviot, 22s to 25s; half-bred, 22s to 26s 6d; Southdown, 30s. For laid wools, per stone, Highlands, 7s to 8s; ditto wash, 8s 9d to 10s; cross, 14s; Cheviot, 11s to 16s; ditto Sutherland and Caithness, 15s 6d to 18s 6d. The reduction in prices at the sales now going on in London of 1d to 2d per lb., or 2s to 4s per stone, has materially affected the prices of home wools; and the state of the money market since the middle of September has created such a feeling of uncertainty and uneasiness amongst manufacturers, that they will only buy for their present wants, and entirely avoid anything like speculation. Transactions are therefore more limited, but the healthy state of trade and the light stock of wools held by consumers, as well as the comparatively small quantity in the hands of the farmers, lead to the conclusion that prices will not recede further.

At Leeds there has been rather more inquiry for combing wool, to supply the immediate wants of the manufacturers. Prices may be quoted about the same as formerly.

The rate of discount at the Bank of England continues at 6 per cent. for first-class paper, and 7 per cent. for inferior bills. Money has been in active demand during the week, both at the Bank and at the discount houses. In the Stock Exchange the rate has been 4 to 4½ per cent. on Government Securities. A general feeling of anxiety prevailed in commercial circles, yesterday, lest another advance in the rate of discount would result from the weekly meeting of the directors of the Bank of England, but the "Parlour" broke up without that step being taken. It has been announced that the Governors of the Bank of England have had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the purpose of conferring upon the expected requirements of Government during the next few months. It is believed they have asked permission of Government to increase or rather make up the deficiency which has occurred since 1844 in the note circulation caused by the suspension of cash by the country banks. The total of that deficiency is about £700,000, and by the Bank Charter Act of 1844, the Government have power, on the application of the directors, to order the issue of additional notes to the amount of two-thirds of the amount, the profits of which would go to the revenue of the country. It is a matter of doubt whether the Government will grant the concession, owing to the comparative smallness of the amount of the increase from this source, £17,000. The arrivals of gold have been moderate, and chiefly from the United States and the West Indies; and the greater portion was at once purchased for export, the demand for gold still continuing, and many large parcels have been taken from the Bank of England for that purpose.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 17th November gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:—

Public deposits	£1,605,351	Increase	£255,374
Other deposits	14,160,069	Decrease	528,131
Rest	3,203,583	Increase	50,414

On the other side of the account:—

Government securities	£10,124,845	Decrease	£76,428
Other securities	17,879,564	Decrease	455,954
Notes unemployed	4,853,205	Increase	258,749

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,781,098, being a decrease of £133,760, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £11,299,438, showing a decrease of £95,194 when compared with the preceding return.

The British funds have manifested a declining tendency daily since our last, as will be seen by reference to our usual fluctuation table. The increase in the demand for money, coupled by the dulness caused by the absence of news, and the condition of the Corn and Colonial Produce markets, have been the principal causes for the prevailing inactivity. On Saturday the English funds were without animation, and the ultimate tendency of the market was towards weakness. Consols for money were first quoted 87¾ to 89, whence, notwithstanding some purchases on account of the Court of Chancery, they receded to 87½ to ⅞, from which there was no recovery. For the 6th ult no decisive transactions were at 87½ to 88. Bank Stock left off at 207 to 209; Reduced, 86⅞ to ⅞; New Three per Cents, 87⅞ to ⅞; Long Annuities, 3 5/16; Annuities, 1885, 16¼; India Stock, 221 to 223; India Bonds, 40s to 5s dis; Exchequer Bonds, 98¼ to ⅞; Exchequer Bills 1s to 7s dis. To-day Consols declined to sellers 87½, but subsequently rallied, closing firm at 87¼ to 88; Exchequer Bills, 1½ to 7s dis; Three and-a-Quarter per Cents, 87⅞ to ⅞.

In the manufacturing districts, notwithstanding the advancing prices of the necessaries of life, there is a general increase of activity. At Manchester dissatisfaction is expressed by the operatives, in consequence of a threatened reduction in the rates of wages by the manufacturers, and it is generally feared a turn-out will be the consequence if the reduction be persisted in. The advance in the price of Cotton prevents business being so active as it would otherwise have been. In the districts surrounding Manchester there has been no desire expressed by millowners of following the example of the spinners in that city, by offering a lower rate of wages to their operatives—that is, it is well known that many of them are working at a great disadvantage. There is no change to notice in the condition of trade in the Woollen districts, and, although great caution continues to be exhibited by buyers and sellers, the extent of business transacted is satisfactory. The stocks being very low in clothiers' hands, the mills continue to be well employed. Nottingham advices report the home demand for Lace and Hosiery very flat, but necessarily so at this season, when buyers are taking stock. The Americans, the only parties in the market aware of this fact, are also holding back, in the hope of producing a depression, so that the dulness, they allege, is considerably greater than might be expected. No material alteration can be noticed in the position of the Iron trade. A more cheerful tone prevails in the local occupations of Birmingham, both merchants and factors end ring more freely.

The iron trade is dull and orders are not abundant. The leading makers are well sold and maintain firmly the prices decided upon at the last quarter's meeting, but some of the smaller makers, with a restricted connection, are disposed to concede 5s to 10s per ton to obtain orders. Bar iron in Wales is quoted £8; the demand is not. Scotch pig iron has improved 2s to 3s per ton this week, the stock being very low and the demand for war purposes large; present prices 77s to 78s per ton, cash f.o.b. at Glasgow 3-5ths and 2-5ths. Present quotations in Liverpool:—Merchant bar, £8 12s 6d; hoops, £10 15s; sheets, £11; nail rods, £9 2s 6d; No. 1 Scotch pig, £4 7s 6d.

Our cotton market opened with a continued strong and upward tendency last week, the demand being good from all classes of operators, and the prices obtained were 1-16 to ⅛ per lb dearer than on Friday week. Since Tuesday, however, the demand has not been so good, and with rather more cotton offering, the tone of the market has gradually inclined, and closes quiet at the rates current on Friday week for all descriptions.

In Sugars our Liverpool contemporary reports:—

The excitement prevailing during the last fortnight continued unabated up to the early part of the week; since then the market has become quiet, and purchases can now be made on lower terms; the transactions are large, and comprise 500 hogsheads S.P., 8500 bags Bengal, 9551 mats Mauritius, 15,00 bags dram, 80 ox Havana, all on the spot, besides 1100 bags Bengal, 2000 bags Pernambs, to arrive, and 10,0 casks and 7240 bags from France.

From the latest London trade report, we take the following:—

SUGAR.—The confidence of merchants continues, there being a decided tendency to stocks both in the country and on the Continent, whilst the late rapid advance has not interfered with deliveries. Prices have ruled stiff for both, refined and foreign supply having been nearly, but there has been no speculation, and the trade as well as shippers have been cautious in their operations for present delivery. For arrival, however, large parcels of colonial and foreign have been sold under rates existing for landed parcels. Stocks are nearly all in second hands, and as arrivals will be light for remainder of the year a continuance of high rates may be looked for, although some decrease may occur in consumption here as well as on the Continent. Sugar is dearer than in 1844, at this date, by 30s. per cwt.

TALLOW.—The activity in the market for Russian has been even greater than previously, and the advance more rapid